

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

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PRICE  
THREEPENCE.  
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

## Provident Institutions.

### NEWSVENDORS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

Founded 1839.

Funds exceed 34,000l.

Office: 15 and 16, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

Patron:

The Right Hon. THE EARL OF ROSEBURY, K.G. K.T.

President:

Col. The Hon. HARRY L. W. LAWSON, M.A. J.P. M.P.

Treasurer:

THE LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LRS.

OBJECTS.—This Institution was established in 1839 in the City of London, under the Presidency of the late Alderman Harmer, for granting Pensions and Temporary Assistance to principals and assistants engaged as vendors of Newspapers.

MEMBERSHIP.—Every Man or Woman throughout the United Kingdom, whether Publisher, Wholesaler, Retailer, Employer, or Employed, is entitled to become a Member of this Institution, and enjoy its benefits, upon payment of Five Shillings annually, or Three Guineas for life, provided that he or she is engaged in the sale of Newspapers, and such Members who thus contribute secure priority of consideration in the event of their needing aid from the Institution.

FEES.—The Annuitants now number Fifty, the Men receiving 50l. and the Women 30l. per annum each.

The "Royal Victoria Pension Fund," commemorating the great struggles the News Trade has undergone under the rule of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, provides 200l. a year each for Six Widows of News-vendors.

The "Francis Fund" provides Pensions for One Man, 25l., and One Woman, 30l., and was specially subscribed in memory of the late John Francis, who died on April 6, 1892, and was for more than fifty years Publisher of the *Athenæum*. He took an active and leading part throughout the whole period of the agitation for the repeal of the laws then existing "Taxes on Knowledge," and was for very many years a staunch supporter of this Institution.

The "Horace Marshall Pension Fund" is the gift of the late Mr. Horace Brooks Marshall. The employees of that firm have primary right of election to its benefits.

The "Herbert Lloyd Pension Fund" provides 25l. per annum for no man, in perpetual and grateful memory of Mr. Herbert Lloyd, who died May 12, 1890.

The principal features of the Rules governing election to all Pensions, on that each Candidate shall have been (1) a Member of the Institution for not less than ten years preceding application; (2) not less than fifty-five years of age; (3) engaged in the sale of Newspapers for at least ten years.

RELIEF.—Temporary relief is given in cases of distress, not only to Members of the Institution, but to News-vendors or their servants who may be recommended for assistance by Members of the Institution, and, subject to investigation, is awarded in accordance with the merits and requirements of each case.

W. WILKIE JONES, Secretary.

### THE BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

Founded 1857.

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A young man or woman of twenty-five can invest the sum of Twenty Guineas (or its equivalent by instalments), and obtain the right to participate in the following advantages—

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FOURTH. A Cottage in the Country (Abbots Langley, Hertfordshire) for aged Members, with garden produce, coal, and medical attendance free, in addition to an annuity.

FIFTH. A contribution towards funeral expenses when it is needed.

SIXTH. All these are available not only for Members only, but also for their wives or widows and their children.

SEVENTH. The payment of the subscriptions confers an absolute right to these benefits in all cases of need.

For further information apply to the Secretary, Mr. PHILIP BROWNE, Room 25, 6, Terminus Chambers, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

## Educational.

### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

The SESSION 1911-12 in the FACULTIES OF ARTS, LAWS, MEDICAL SCIENCES, SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING, will BEGIN on MONDAY, October 2. The Provost and Deans will attend on MONDAY, October 2 and TUESDAY, October 3, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. for the admission of Students. Intending Students are invited to communicate with the Provost as soon as possible.

THE SLADE SCHOOL OF FINE ART will OPEN on MONDAY, October 2, and Students may be admitted on or before that date.

#### ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS.

EXAMINATIONS FOR ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS in the FACULTY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES (Buckmill, 125 guineas; Two Exhibitions, 55 guineas each) and in the FACULTY OF ENGINEERING (150 guineas), BEGIN TUESDAY, September 19, 1911.

The following PROSPECTUSES are now ready, and may be had on application to the Secretary:

FACULTY OF ARTS.  
FACULTY OF LAWS.  
FACULTY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES.  
FACULTY OF SCIENCE.  
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.  
INDIAN SCHOOL.  
SLADE SCHOOL OF FINE ART.  
SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.  
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS.  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.  
POSTGRADUATE COURSES AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR RESEARCH.

Postgraduate and research work is provided for in all Departments. WALTER W. HETON, M.A., Secretary. University College, London (Gower Street).

### UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

WINTER SESSION, 1911-12.

The WINTER SESSION COMMENCES on THURSDAY, October 12, 1911. The PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION will COMMENCE on SEPTEMBER 2.

The Degrees in Medicine granted by the University are:—Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.), Bachelor of Surgery (Ch.B.), Doctor of Medicine (M.D.), Master of Surgery (Ch.M.). They are conferred only after Examination and only on Students of the University. A Diploma in Public Health is conferred after Examination on Graduates in Medicine of any University in the United Kingdom. The total cost for the whole Curriculum, including Hospital Fees and Fees for the Degrees of M.B. and Ch.B., is usually about 150l. Bursaries, Scholarships, Fellowships, and Prizes, to the number of fifty, and of the aggregate annual value of 1,150l., are open to competition in this Faculty.

A Prospectus of the Classes, Fees, &c., may be had on application to THE SECRETARY OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY. The University also grants the following Degrees:—In Arts: Doctor of Letters, Doctor of Philosophy, and Master of Arts. In Science: Doctor of Science, Bachelor of Science (in Pure Science and in Agriculture). In Divinity: Doctor of Divinity (Honorary), and Bachelor of Divinity. In Law: Doctor of Laws (Honorary), and Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.), and Bachelor of Law (B.L.).

Particulars may be had on application to THE SECRETARY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

### LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE (UNIVERSITY OF LONDON).

SPECIAL CLASSES.

SPECIAL CLASSES in the subjects of the 1st M.B. London Examination will commence on OCTOBER 2. Zoology and Botany.—G. F. MUDGE, A.R.C.S., and R. A. BUDDICOM, B.A. (Oxon). Chemistry.—HUGH CANDY, B.A. B.Sc. (Lond.), and J. F. TWORT, B.Sc. (Lond.).

Physics.—A. E. FISON, D.Sc. (Lond.), and O. W. GRIFFITH, B.Sc. (Lond.).

SPECIAL CLASSES are held for the 2nd M.B. London and Primary F.R.C.S. Examinations, and are not confined to Students of the Hospital.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, M.B. D.Sc. F.R.C.S., Dean.

Mile End, E.

### THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.

SESSION 1911-12.

The AUTUMN TERM COMMENCES on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1911.

Prospectuses, and full particulars of the following, may be obtained on application to the Registrar:—

JOINT BOARD MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

FACULTIES OF ARTS, SCIENCE, MEDICINE, LAW, AND ENGINEERING.

SPECIAL COURSES IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL DESIGN.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

UNIVERSITY TRAINING COLLEGE.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION BOARD.

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND OF TRAINING FOR SOCIAL WORK.

SCHOOL OF LOCAL HISTORY AND RECORDS.

SCHOOL OF RUSSIAN STUDIES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

SCHOOL OF DENTAL SURGERY.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

DEPARTMENTS OF BIO-CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE.

EVENING LECTURES AND LABORATORY INSTRUCTION.

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HALS OF RESIDENCE.

UNIVERSITY CALENDAR (price 1s.; post free 1s. 4d.).

P. HEBBLETHWAITE, M.A., Registrar.

### THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD.

COURSES are held and DEGREES are awarded in the following Faculties:—ARTS, PURE SCIENCE, MEDICINE, LAW, APPLIED SCIENCE (including Engineering, Metallurgy, Mining, and Architecture).

ALL COURSES ARE OPEN TO MEN AND WOMEN STUDENTS ALIKE.

THE SESSION 1911-1912 COMMENCES OCTOBER 4, 1911.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

ENTRANCE and POST-GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS are awarded each year. PROSPECTUSES, giving full information may be obtained free from

W. M. GIBBONS, Registrar.

### EDUCATION.

Parents or Guardians desiring accurate information relative to the CHOICE OF SCHOOLS for BOYS or GIRLS or TUTORIAL in England or abroad

are invited to call upon or send fully detailed particulars to

MESSES. GABBITS, THRING & CO.

who for nearly forty years have been closely in touch with the leading Educational Establishments.

Advice is given free of charge.

36, BACKVILLE STREET, LONDON, W.

STAMMERERS and all interested in the subject should read a book by one who cured himself after suffering 40 years. STAMMERING, ITS TREATMENT, AND REMEDIES. BY A. STAMMERER, post free.—E. REASLEY, Dept. F., Barragower, Wilkes Lane, Brondesbury, N.W.

Yearly Subscription, free by post, Inland, 15s. 3d.; Foreign, 18s. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter.

### UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

### ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Principal—W. H. HADOW, M.A., D.Mus.

SESSION OF 1911-12.

### MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER 19-22.

Particulars of Curricula for University Degrees and College Diplomas in Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Naval Architecture, Mining, Metallurgy, Agriculture, Pure Science, Arts and Letters, and of Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions, on application to

F. H. PRUEN, M.A., Secretary.

Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

### THE DOWNS SCHOOL, SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

Head Mistress—Miss LUCY ROBINSON, M.A. (late Second Mistress, St. Felix School, Southwold). References: The Principal of Bedford College, London; The Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge.

### BORVA HOUSE, PORT EYMON, R.S.O. GLAM.

Highly recommended HOME SCHOOL, where the Daughters of Gentlemen receive a FIRST CLASS MODERN EDUCATION, and are trained to be of use in their own homes.

BACKWARD AND DELICATE GIRLS AND CHILDREN whose Parents are abroad RECEIVE EXCEPTIONAL CARE.

Notably healthy situation.

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PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

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Training for Home or Colonies. College has 1,000 acres. Vet. Science, Smiths' Work, Carpentry, Riding and Shooting taught. Ideal open-air life for delicate Boys. Charges moderate. Get Prospectus.

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at grade). Prospectuses of English and Continental Schools, and of successful Army, Civil Service, and University Tutors, sent free of charge on receipt of requirements by GRIFFITH, SMITH, POWELL & SMITH, School Agents (established 1833), 34, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.

## Situations Vacant.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

### ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE FOR IRELAND.

CHAIR OF CHEMISTRY.

The PROFESSORSHIP OF CHEMISTRY in the ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE FOR IRELAND will become VACANT on OCTOBER 1, 1911, and the Department will shortly proceed to consider applications for the post.

Candidates for the appointment should forward their applications not later than SEPTEMBER 1 to THE SECRETARY, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, Dublin, from whom also further particulars may be obtained.

### KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

BECKENHAM HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE.

BECKENHAM SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS.

WANTED, in SEPTEMBER next, an ASSISTANT MASTER. Good Painting and Drawing qualifications a recommendation. Commencing salary 120l. per annum, rising, subject to satisfactory service, by annual increments of 10l. to 180l. per annum. Forms of application may be obtained from Mr. P. STEVENS, Urban District Council Office, Beckenham. Applications must be forwarded to as to reach the Head Master, Mr. A. SCHOFIELD, School of Art, Beckenham Road, Beckenham, not later than TUESDAY, August 15, 1911. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.

By Order of the Committee.

FRAE W. CROOE, Secretary. Caxton House, Westminster, S.W., July 26, 1911.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES,

ABERYSTWYTH.

(A Constituent College of the University of Wales.)

## PROFESSORSHIP OF CHEMISTRY.

The COUNCIL invite applications for the post of PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AND DIRECTOR OF THE EDWARD DAVIES LABORATORIES at the above College.

Applications, together with seventy-five printed copies of Testimonials, must reach the Registrar not later than THURSDAY, August 24, 1911.

Full particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.

J. H. DAVIES, M.A., Registrar.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES,

ABERYSTWYTH.

(A Constituent College of the University of Wales.)

## PROFESSORSHIP OF LOGIC AND PHILOSOPHY.

The COUNCIL invite applications for the post of PROFESSOR OF LOGIC AND PHILOSOPHY at the above College.

Applications, together with seventy-five printed copies of Testimonials, must reach the Registrar not later than FRIDAY, August 25, 1911.

Full particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.

J. H. DAVIES, M.A., Registrar.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES

AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Colleg Prifathrofaol Deheudwr Cymru A Mynyw.

## APPOINTMENT OF LAW LECTURER.

THE COUNCIL OF THE COLLEGE invites applications for the post of LECTURER IN ENGLISH LAW in connection with the newly established Courses designed primarily to meet the requirements of Articled Clerks studying for the Intermediate and Final Examinations of the Law Society, and of Students studying for the Degrees of the University of Wales. Salary 1900 per annum.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom formal application for the appointment should be sent not later than FRIDAY, September 1, 1911.

PERCY E. WATKINS, Registrar.

University College, Cardiff, August 3, 1911.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Colleg Prifathrofaol Deheudwr Cymru A Mynyw.

THE COUNCIL OF THE COLLEGE invites applications for the post of ASSISTANT LECTURER IN LOGIC AND PHILOSOPHY.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom applications, with testimonials (which need not be printed), must be sent on or before WEDNESDAY, September 20, 1911.

PERCY E. WATKINS, Registrar.

University College, Cardiff, August 3, 1911.

## COUNTY OF LONDON.

## EDUCATION ACTS, 1870 TO 1900.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL invites applications for the appointment of a full-time PRINCIPAL in the EDUCATION OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT, at a commencing salary of 4000 a year, rising by annual increments of 250, to 6000 a year.

The duties at the Office will include general assistance to the Education Officer in connection with the administration of the Education Act, 1870 to 1900. Candidates must have had a University or other equivalent training and experience in educational administration, preferably in connection with Technical Education and Evening Schools. The person appointed will be required to give his whole time to the duties of the office, and will in other respects be subject to the usual conditions attaching to the Council's service, particulars of which are contained in the form of application.

Applications should be made on the official form to be obtained from THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned not later than 11 A.M. on SATURDAY, October 7, 1911, accompanied by copies of three testimonials of recent date. Candidates applying through the post for a form of application should enclose the envelope "Principal Assistant," and enclose a stamped and addressed envelope. Officials of the Council are not precluded from applying. Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for appointment.

LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., August 5, 1911.

## COUNTY OF LONDON.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL at an early date will proceed to the appointment of a full-time PRINCIPAL in the EDUCATION OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT, at a commencing salary of 4000 a year, rising by annual increments of 250, to 6000 a year.

In addition to high qualifications as a practical artist, administrative and organizing ability is essential. The Principal must also be in touch with the industrial application of the work of the School. Applications should be made on Form T/17, which can be obtained from THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned not later than 11 A.M. on SATURDAY, October 7, 1911, accompanied by copies of three testimonials of recent date. All communications on the subject should be marked "T-1-Principalship." Full particulars of the work of the School and the conditions of the appointment can be obtained on application.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification for employment.

LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., August 9, 1911.

## UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

The UNIVERSITY COURT will, at the beginning of next Session, proceed to appoint NEW LECTURERS IN ANCIENT HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, and ZOOLOGY (with special reference to Protozoology). Particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. ALAN E. CLAPPERTON, Secretary of the University Court, Glasgow.

## NORTHAMPTON SCHOOL OF ART.

The EDUCATION COMMITTEE invite applications for the appointment of HEAD MASTER. Applicants should, as required by the regulations of the Board of Education, hold the Full Associate-ship of the Royal College of Art or an Art Master's Certificate (Group I). Commencing salary 6000 per annum, rising by yearly increments of 100, to 8000 per annum. Further particulars and a form of application may be obtained from the undersigned, with whom applications should be lodged not later than AUGUST 28 next.

STEWART BEATTIE, Secretary to the Committee, Borough Education Offices, 4, St. Giles's Street, Northampton, July 27, 1911.

## KING EDWARD VI. GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

LOUTH, LINCOLNSHIRE.

Founded 1851.

## APPOINTMENT OF HEAD MASTER.

THE HEAD MASTERSHIP is NOW VACANT. The successful candidate will be required to enter on his duties in SEPTEMBER next.

First Grade School. There are Exhibitions at a University, also Scholarships at the School.

The Head Master must be a Graduate of some University in the United Kingdom (not necessarily in Holy Orders), and will hold his Office subject to the provisions of the Statute.

There is a good Master's house, with accommodation for about 45 boarders, also a garden and playing fields adjoining, containing altogether about 75 acres.

Further information may be obtained on application to the undersigned, to whom application, with 25 copies thereof, and of testimonials not exceeding 4 in number, must be sent on or before the 22nd day of AUGUST in accordance with the enclosed form.

No personal application to be made to any Governor.

H. F. V. FALKNER, Clerk to the Governors.

Louth, August 3, 1911.

## EXETER DIOCESAN TRAINING COLLEGE.

An ASSISTANT NORMAL MASTER will be REQUIRED in SEPTEMBER. Candidates must be qualified to supervise the school practice of students, and to give Model lessons, and to undertake special instruction in "Nature Study." Must be a Communicant Churchman, unmarried, and a Graduate. Initial stipend 1350, with board and lodging, rising to 2000—Applications must be sent in by AUGUST 17 to THE REV. THE PRINCIPAL, St. Luke's College, Exeter, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

## BALSHAW'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

LEYLAND.

ASSISTANT MISTRESS. Graduate, with special qualifications for Languages and Art. WANTED in SEPTEMBER. Mixed Secondary School. Salary in accordance with the scale of the Lancashire Education Committee for Assistant Teachers in Secondary Schools.—Apply Mr. THOMAS DODD, Clerk to the Governors, 47, Lune Street, Preston.

## GLAMORGAN COUNTY COUNCIL.

## MAESTER NEW SECONDARY SCHOOL.

The EDUCATION COMMITTEE invite applications for the following appointments at the above School.

1. HEAD MASTER, Graduate of a British University, with not less than three years' experience as a Teacher of a Secondary School. Salary 2000, rising by annual increments of 100, to 2500 per annum.

2. SENIOR ASSISTANT MASTER, with previous experience in a Secondary School. Salary 1700, rising by annual increments of 100, to 2000 per annum.

3. ASSISTANT MASTER, Graduate, with previous experience. Salary 1250, rising by annual increments of 50, to 1500 per annum.

4. SENIOR ASSISTANT MISTRESS, with a Degree or its equivalent. Previous experience in a Secondary School essential. Salary 1400, rising by annual increments of 50, to 1750 per annum.

5. SECOND MISTRESS, Graduate, with experience in Secondary School. Salary 1100, rising by annual increments of 50, to 1400 per annum.

6. THIRD MISTRESS, Graduate. Salary 1000, by annual increments of 50, to 1300 per annum.

Canvassing of Members of the Committee, either personally or by letter, will be deemed a disqualification, and letters written in recommendation of candidates will be considered to have been written with their knowledge and sanction, unless they can satisfy the Committee to the contrary. This condition will be strictly enforced.

Applications, on the prescribed form, which may be obtained on receipt of a stamped addressed fourpenny envelope, must reach THE CHIEF EDUCATION OFFICIAL, 25, Park Place, Cardiff, not later than AUGUST 29, 1911.

## BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

## SCHOOL OF ART.

The COUNCIL invite applications for the post of ART MASTER. Salary 1100 a year, with a concurrent appointment at 400 a year as Art Master, at the Bingley Grammar School (Boys and Girls). Good craftsman, with practical acquaintance with Painters and Decorators Work preferred.

Apply, with copies of three recent testimonials and full particulars of age, training, and experience, not later than AUGUST 16, to ALFRED FLATTS, Clerk.

Town Hall, Bingley.

## WIMBLEDON SCHOOL OF ART, Gladstone

Road, Wimbledon.—DESIGN MASTER WANTED. Duties to commence SEPTEMBER 25. Candidates must have a thorough knowledge of both the Historical and Practical sides of the work. Experience in teaching essential. When necessary the candidate selected will be required to teach general Art subjects. The duties will occupy One Morning, Three Evenings per Week for a Session of about thirty-six weeks. Salary 750.—Applications, stating qualifications, accompanied by three copies of testimonials, must reach THE PRINCIPAL by AUGUST 18, 1911.

## Situations Wanted.

YOUNG LADY, B.A. (Honours), fluent French and German (Stenographer-Typist), seeks APPOINTMENT with Literary Principal, Research, Translation, or kindred duties. Secretaryship in Publishing House or Private.—Apply JAMES, Cinq, Sylvan Avenue, Mill Hill, London.

A LADY, excellent Linguist, conversant with the scholastic routine of school work, wishing to give experience in the business management of a school, desires to give her opportunity to obtain the same. Most willing, energetic, and would not mind helping with the teaching. Highest references.—T. B. Box 1902, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

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## Miscellaneous.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1911.

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## LITERATURE

*The Teacher's Encyclopædia.* Edited by A. P. Laurie. Vol. II. (Caxton Publishing Company.)

THE first volume of this Encyclopædia we noticed with approval on May 13th. The one before us is devoted to the consideration of actual subjects of instruction in elementary and secondary schools, and it is intended that such consideration shall be completed in Vol. III. Here we have an interesting and varied assortment of articles: on Nature Study, by Prof. Bretland Farmer; Phonetics of English, and French and German Phonetics, by Bessie H. Robson; Teaching of English, by Thomas Raymont; Geography, by R. L. Archer; Teaching of History in Schools, by Ethel H. Spalding; Educational Handwork, by Henry G. Paterson; Music in Schools, by Arthur Somervell; Teaching of Domestic Science, by Lilian Whiting; Needlework, by M. W. Arnott; and School Gardens, by R. Stewart MacDougall. We are glad to find a moderate tone in these articles: there is no attempt to dogmatize, and teachers are mostly presented with a choice of methods.

The teaching of English, for example, is very sensibly treated by Mr. Raymont. The aims of English teaching are well set forth as (i.) training the pupil to express his own thoughts, whether orally or in writing; (ii.) training him to comprehend the thoughts of others, whether

expressed orally or on paper; and (iii.) in so doing, training him to think clearly about the subject occupying his attention. In a good section on the place of grammar in English teaching practical utility is accepted as "the test to be applied to every item of grammatical lore before we can admit it into the ordinary school course." If practical utility is meant to include propædæutic to a training in Latin grammar, we are not disposed to disagree with this test. Each topic of English grammar is taken in order, and the question, Should it be taught? is answered, and a reason given for the decision. In this way are eliminated the distinction of nouns into abstract and concrete, the gender and case of nouns, exhaustive classification of pronouns, strong and weak verbs, and the voice of verbs. Except in the last case the writer's eliminations are reasonable enough. Granted that English grammar lessons are to be given, they should be of the nature of "an inquiry, undertaken by teacher and pupils jointly, and conducted with a view to registering current usage as simply and accurately as possible." A timely plea is made for a reasonable study of words, and suggestive methods of dealing with the subject in class are proposed. We have known teachers in secondary schools who have been non-plussed when word-study has been included in a syllabus. To such might be recommended a perusal of a lecture delivered many years ago before the College of Preceptors by the late Dr. Abbott, and the suggestive books of Trench and Alford. There are many other topics dealt with most judiciously in this article.

Equally good is the treatment of history-teaching in schools by Ethel Spalding. She considers her subject under the headings of the definition of "History" as a school subject, the question of aims, the selection of subject-matter, and problems of method.

"It is not too much to say that one of the greatest causes of bad History-teaching has been the slavish adherence to a certain orthodox canon of 'what every one ought to know' in History."

This is true, and worth noting for English literature as well as history. The root-problem being how to make pupils think for themselves, more stress might have been laid on the necessity of using—at any rate in secondary schools—original authorities or source-books as the groundwork of each lesson; and possibly a little more sympathy might have been extended to "dramatized history" as expounded by Miss Finlay-Johnson in a recent book.

Among the other articles, the attention of members of local education authorities, which are just now tackling the problem, should be directed to 'Educational Handwork,' by Mr. Paterson. The salient point in this respect, as has been recognized by the Board of Education, is the filling of the gap between the kindergarten work

of the infant department and the handwork of the upper classes; but another, nearly as important, is that

"educational handwork is a method rather than a subject of instruction, and as such it can only perform its true function when correlated with the general subjects of the school curriculum."

Due emphasis is given in the article to the recommendation of the Board of Education that handwork must be regulated and influenced by the circumstances, local and other, of each school.

It is not a little difficult to define educational handwork for the purposes of educational authorities, who naturally want to know, and are inclined to be sceptical about the distinction between handwork and educational handwork. A short definition is almost impossible: a description is better. The handwork should be of a general and not a specialized character, and this phrase may be further explained. Positively viewed, manual work of a general character is such as is calculated to develop the greatest number of latent faculties, rather than deftness in handling a few tools in some limited process or a number of processes with the main idea of turning them to use in gaining a living. Educational handwork should touch science; e.g., a boy's use of tools should be based on geometry and mechanical drawing. Stated negatively, the position is that the intention should not be to lay such emphasis on the process that the product is disregarded. Plain and direct utility is a good aim, and the attempt to cut loose from the product is a fatal mistake.

Manual training should be industrial training, but on the broadest possible lines. It is important to realize how far such training should, or is likely to go in both elementary and secondary schools. In the former the gap, as is now generally recognized, is irrational, though many teachers urge that school subjects are already too numerous to admit of another intruder. But with willing teachers, what is the wisest plan upon which to proceed? It is on the teacher that success depends, and great scope, at first at least, should be allowed in the interpretation of the word "handwork." Educational authorities should give teachers a wide range of choice in the matter of handicraft subjects, so as to allow their personal interests to mould this branch of the curriculum, and should accept as freely as possible the subjects submitted by head-teachers.

The response being made by local authorities to the demand is, of course, limited by existing facilities and the public purse, and is generally on the following lines. Drawing can be taught in all schools to both boys and girls; some form of handicraft, such as modelling, cutting, folding, and mounting, can be introduced without much difficulty; and in all new schools the question can be considered of providing a practical room wherein

all classes for drawing, cookery, needlework, and handicraft may be conducted. This should mean a reduction of the size of classes, but will come slowly and with great difficulty.

Several of the secondary schools are adapting themselves to fresh needs. Here there should be, at an early stage, a manual-training zone, just as there is an O.T.C. zone, through which all boys should pass for at least a year's training. The muscular memory of all pupils will be to some extent developed, and those whose special aptitude is neatness of fingerwork will be discovered, and handed on to classes for engineering, artistic design, and so on. We note, however, that recently in *The Times* a director of a manual side in a big school claimed a great extension of time for his work and the abolition of Latin. His contention was an exaggeration, and probably did the manual apostles little good. But the stress at present must fall on the elementary schools. It should not be forgotten—though such reports are too apt to fall into the limbo of oblivion—that the recent Report of the Consultative Committee on Continuation Schools made a strong point of the necessity of developing this side of elementary education, largely because it is a necessary condition if continuation schools are to be successfully organized. We do not intend any disparagement of the other excellent articles in this volume, but have been led by present needs to comment at length on Mr. Paterson's contribution.

In short, Vol. II. of 'The Teacher's Encyclopædia' fulfils the promise of Vol. I., and the shelves of teachers' libraries will be the richer for its presence.

*The Ellesmere Chaucer: reproduced in Facsimile.* 2 vols. (Manchester, the University Press.)

(First Notice.)

THE praise of Chaucer has been sung by a long line of poets from his days to our own, by none more nobly than by Swinburne and Morris; critics have vied with each other in celebrating the achievements of the father of English poesy, and in pointing out his merits; scholars have issued successive editions of his works, culminating in the finest production of the English printing-press, the magnificent Kelmscott Chaucer; but no more fitting or more worthy monument has ever been raised to his memory than this—a reproduction of the earliest and best manuscript of his masterpiece—the Ellesmere manuscript of 'The Canterbury Tales,' published at the expense, and by the desire, of its noble owner for the use of readers and artists throughout the world.

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should be carried out mainly by the use of facsimiles. It is one of the most pleasing features of modern library management that the multiplication of reproductions especially prepared for purposes of study is spreading over Europe, and thus allowing students of the modern Universities of the United Kingdom and America an opportunity of obtaining a familiarity with the sources of our literature of which they would otherwise be deprived by the fact that the originals are locked up in a few great libraries. No first-class library can now be considered satisfactory without a department of facsimiles, and the Ellesmere Chaucer would naturally be one of its chief possessions.

We need not remind scholars that this manuscript is the property of the Earl of Ellesmere, and one of the treasures of Bridgewater House, famous for its great collection of pictures. Only a short time ago a facsimile of the 'Comus' from the same library was published by Lady Alix Egerton, who writes the introductory note to the volume before us. A fine manuscript of the 'Confessio Amantis,' and of some minor poems of Hoccleve and Lydgate; a vellum copy of the 'Pelerinage' printed by Verard for Henry VII.; a small collection of English printed music, containing at least two unique volumes; and a large number of Tudor and Stuart plays, are but some of the features which make this library one of first-rate interest for various experts. The history of the collection has yet to be written. It dates from the Sir Thomas Egerton who became the Lord Ellesmere of James I.'s time; from him it passed to his son, the first Earl of Bridgewater, and on the death of the last Duke of Bridgewater to a younger son of the Duke of Sutherland, who assumed the name of Egerton, and was created Earl of Ellesmere.

Little is known of the history of the Chaucer MS. itself, except the hints afforded by the scribbles on its blank pages. The first account of it appeared in Todd's 'Illustrations of Chaucer,' 1810. Mr. Strachan Holme, Lord Ellesmere's librarian and curator, has found a note that it was brought up to London by Todd in 1802 from Ashridge. The decoration of the manuscript affords no clue to the name of the person for whom it was prepared; there are neither arms nor device, and there is only one grotesque. It has been conjectured that it formed part of the library of Ashridge Priory, from which other books in the library certainly came; but all the names scribbled in the book are Norfolk and Suffolk names, such as Ed. Waldegrave of Sudbury (d. 1500), Sir Robert Drury (d. 1536) and his family, Edmond Bedingfield of Wighton, Norfolk, John Neve of Oxborough, Norfolk, and others. Towards the end of the sixteenth century (perhaps in 1568) it belonged to Roger, second Lord North (d. 1600), who wrote some verses on the preliminary leaves, and from him it probably passed into the ownership of



Sir Thomas Egerton, who was created Baron Ellesmere by James in 1603, and died in 1617.

The instant and enduring popularity of 'The Canterbury Tales' is shown by its bibliographical history. Over three score manuscripts of the whole or part of it remain, written in the fifteenth century, and many more must have perished. Five editions of it were printed in the first half-century of English typography, a fact which shows the firm hold this relatively long and costly book had upon that period of transition in our literature. During the next two centuries the Tales were printed as part of the complete works of Chaucer with much that was taken for his without any reason. The first of these editions was issued in 1532 by Thynne. It is a volume of great importance as affording the sole authority for a number of poems of which no manuscript exists. More rare than the First Folio of Shakespeare, it has, like the latter, been issued in facsimile by the Oxford University Press, with an Introduction by Prof. Skeat and all necessary apparatus (1905). Thynne's edition was reprinted in 1542 and 1550; Stowe published an edition in 1561; Speght in 1598, reprinted 1602 and 1687; and Urry in 1721. None of these editions is of much value for the text of 'The Canterbury Tales' beyond that of Caxton's second issue of 1483; and the first person to produce a sound text was Thomas Tyrwhitt (1775-8). When one has regard to the state of English scholarship at that time, it is scarcely possible to exaggerate the merits of this edition, which has only been superseded in our own days. The labours of Henry Bradshaw and Richard Morris, of Zupitza and Ten Brink, of Profs. Skeat and Flügel, and above all of Dr. Furnivall, have placed within our reach, if not the text of the Tales as it left Chaucer's hands, at any rate the materials from which that text is to be reconstructed.

It is not a little remarkable that no manuscript of any part of 'The Canterbury Tales' can by any possibility have been seen by Chaucer, nor can it be affirmed that any one of them represents the work as he would have wished it to go out to the world. Our ignorance of the methods by which such a book as this reached the public is extensive. We can trace, it is true, the issue of various editions of Gower's 'Confessio Amantis,' but those copies were made under the poet's direction and in his lifetime. 'The Canterbury Tales' is unfinished, and there is no reason to believe that any part of it was widely known in the author's lifetime, or some trace of the fact would have been apparent in the condition of the manuscripts. Everything we know of the matter tends to the conclusion that Chaucer's manuscript consisted of a number of booklets, each containing some of the tales, with or without their appropriate prologues and end-links. After Chaucer's death these booklets had to be arranged in order, partly from the indications of time and place the stories

themselves contain, and partly from the prologues and end-links. Each copyist thus became an editor to a certain extent, and some of them even wrote spurious connexions to justify the order they had adopted, while others plainly copied from early and unrevised drafts of some of the booklets, and nearly all of them incorporated their own peculiarities of spelling and inflection with the speech of Chaucer. Among these primitive editions of the Tales two stand out prominently: the Harleian MS. 7334 of the British Museum, and the Ellesmere Manuscript here reproduced.

Up to the present the Harley MS. has been all but universally acknowledged to be the oldest manuscript of the Tales in existence, written very shortly after Chaucer's death, and containing what are probably his latest emendations. It includes the non-Chaucerian tale of 'Game-lyn,' which seems to have been found among Chaucer's unfinished poems at his death, having been intended as material for a second Cook's Tale. Unfortunately the scribe was careless; his orthography and even his grammar occasionally are not Chaucerian; and as a result modern editors have found themselves faced with a text too good to neglect and too bad to use. The Ellesmere MS. is free from the faults of Harley 7334; its text is usually superior to that of any other MS. except the Harley one; its writing, spelling, and grammar are unexceptionable. It contains nothing that is not Chaucerian, and remarkably few scribal errors and omissions. These qualities, however, have been obtained at the cost of very stringent editing in reliance on earlier forms of many of the poems, introducing or retaining a great number of inferior readings, as Prof. McCormick has shown. The argument derived from 'The Monk's Tale' is, to our mind, fatal to the view that the Ellesmere text represents the work as it finally fell from Chaucer's hands. He would never have put the "modern instances" last in the tale, and thus broken his link with the next story. It is difficult to believe, too, that he left the stopping-places of the pilgrims in the wrong order, as the Ellesmere text has them. Still, the notable value of the manuscript is shown by the fact that it has been made the basis of the two great editions of the Tales published in recent years. Next week we shall consider more directly the MS. itself in detail.

## THE POST OFFICE.

PUBLICATIONS prepared for official use are apt to be dull, and full of the statistics which appeal chiefly to economists. The pamphlet of some 130 pages with Appendixes before us is well written, and, while it revels in figures throughout, includes a good deal of concise but readable detail

*The Post Office: an Historical Summary.*  
(Stationery Office.)

concerning the rise of the postal service, and the private enterprises and privileges which it has destroyed or absorbed. This department of the State has now reached a high standard of efficiency, but progress has been slow, and often due to the persistent and ill-rewarded efforts of pioneers who were not officials.

The frontispiece shows 'The Old Post Office, S. Martin's le Grand,' from a print of 1830, and the first page records the germ of the service in the organization of relays to carry the king's dispatches, which date from 1482. A single horseman rode twenty miles, and then handed his packet to another. We read of Ordinances for the Posts on the Dover Road in 1555, and of a Proclamation by Elizabeth in 1591 ordering that the Posts only were to be used for correspondence with foreign countries. In 1635 Thomas Witherings was "Postmaster of England for foreign parts"; but the legality of his patent was disputed for many years. The Commonwealth put the possession of the letter monopoly "up to tender," and "thus began in the form of an annual rent the public revenue of the Post Office."

Dockwra, a London merchant, was a real pioneer, for he opened in 1680 several hundred offices which gave London a private local post. The postage was a penny only, and was taken over by the Postmaster-General. Ralph Allen, Postmaster of Bath in 1719, was also a pioneer, and in forty-five years of work he managed to set up many posts on the cross-roads away from the main routes throughout the country. The first mail coach ran from Bristol to London in 1784, though urgent letters had been sent before by vehicles which travelled faster than the mail carts. In the eighteenth century there was none of the safety and secrecy which the public now takes for granted. We recall the complaints of Pope and Swift that their secrets sent in letters were discovered by clerks, and, though their vanity may have exaggerated the importance of the one and the culpability of the other, many members of the House of Commons were making similar complaints in 1735; while in 1783 Pitt found it "almost impossible to write anything worth reading" for his mother's perusal in view of "the fashion which prevails of opening almost every letter." Johnson in 1776 would not receive a packet from Lisbon charged seven guineas, suspecting some fraud. About forty years later Scott was estimating his bill for letters at 150*l.* a year, and describing coach-parcels as "a perfect ruination." Readers of Lockhart's 'Life' of Scott will remember how he had sent to him two heavy parcels, which, he imagined, were franked, and incautiously opened. In each case the contents were the same, an American tragedy, 'The Cherokee Lovers,' the sight of which was certainly not worth 10*l.*

We read of "the great reductions associated with the name of Rowland Hill" (p. 9); of the "Book Post" established

on his recommendation in 1848 (p. 13); and of his earnest advocacy of a reduction of the fee for registration of letters in 1841, to which he "attributed his dismissal from the Treasury in 1842" (p. 27). These brief notices and a few others exhibit all the reticence of an official publication, which, of course, has to make the best of everything. It is well to supplement them by the view of one who could speak out concerning the treatment of the great reformer of the Post Office.

In January, 1840, the system of penny postage was adopted. There is a bald fact, but who knows how much thwarted enterprise and tardily triumphant thought not due to official sources lies behind it? It was in 1837 that Rowland Hill published his pamphlet on the establishment of one uniform penny postage:—

"Mr. Wallace, member for Greenock, who had long been opposed to the then existing Post Office system, moved for a Committee on the subject. Its appointment was opposed by the Government—or, let us say, the Circumlocution Office—but was afterwards conceded. Before that Committee the Circumlocution Office and Mr. Rowland Hill were perpetually in conflict on questions of fact; and it invariably turned out that Mr. Rowland Hill was always right in his facts, and that the Circumlocution Office was always wrong. Even on so plain a point as the average number of letters at that very time passing through the Post Office, Mr. Rowland Hill was right, and the Circumlocution Office was wrong."

This is the judgment of Charles Dickens, reformer, now available in his little-known 'Miscellaneous Papers'; and on the next page in "The Gadshill Edition" are medals recording 'Rowland Hill's Triumphal Entry into St. Martin's-le-Grand' and 'Britannia presenting Rowland Hill with the Sack' in 1843.

Somebody should write a history of inventors and pioneers, their trials and posthumous recognition, and—it will not be an official publication. In the pages before us, however, we do find the following comment on the results of the penny postage:—

"The penny letter, the introduction of which was regarded with such apprehension by the guardians of the public purse, is now the mainstay of the postal revenue; not merely self-supporting, it also bears the dead-weight of the halfpenny post."

The name of another pertinacious reformer, Mr. Henniker Heaton, is in the forefront of postal enterprise of late years, as every one knows. This record entirely fails to give him the credit which is his due.

The account of 'Rural Posts' states that "at the beginning of the present century there were no rural or village posts," the writer having evidently forgotten that he was living in the twentieth century. It was in 1801 that "fifth-clause posts"—so called from an Act of George III.—gave the villages a chance to make their own arrangements, while in the same year the London penny post became a twopenny one. Only last year,

as *Notes and Queries* recorded, a postmaster died at Wivelsfield who in his early days used to collect and deliver letters in a cart drawn by dogs. The villagers placed their letters in their windows, and the arrival of the collector was announced by the blowing of a horn.

It was not till the day of Queen Victoria's second Jubilee in 1897 that the announcement was made that a regular delivery of letters would be given to every house in the kingdom. A Note in small print (p. 13) records a reason for remembering the recent royal celebrations with gratitude:—

"It has been decided that (from the day of the Coronation, 22nd of June), letter cards and thin postcards shall be sold at the face value of the stamps they bear, and that reductions shall at the same time be made in the prices of embossed envelopes and wrappers."

There is a good deal of noteworthy reading concerning the gradual adoption of the telegraph and the telephone (declared to be a telegraph, and so subject to official control only after costly litigation), and wireless telegraphy, the arrangement of which has been subjected to some salutary and much-needed criticism. Our official guide remarks:—

"After the passing of the Act, numerous applications for licences were made to the Post Office; none were granted for commercial communication with the United Kingdom, but otherwise, subject to the paramount interests of Naval signalling, licences were granted for both experimental and commercial purposes so far as this could be done without mutual interference.

"The Marconi Company, however, secured—as the Select Committee of Parliament afterwards observed—what amounted to something approaching a monopoly in respect of Great Britain, Italy, and Canada. As regards Great Britain, the position was due to the fact that for various reasons and pending the settlement of the policy to be finally adopted, the Postmaster-General refrained from issuing licences for competing stations on the South Coast of England and Ireland."

History written in this way approaches the perspicuity of the Sibylline oracle.

Still, successive Postmaster-Generals, inducted, as a rule, without experience—thanks to the exigencies of party government—into a great and complicated department, cannot be expected to please everybody. Many difficulties and handicaps have been done away with (such as the payment of 4,700*l.* a year to Barbara Villiers and the Dukes of Grafton, her descendants, which lasted from 1686 to 1856), but the Post Office belongs to a nation which takes apparently a long time to "wake up." We cull the following lines from the notice of Parliamentary questions in Thursday of last week:—

"Mr. Hobhouse informed Mr. Bennet-Goldney (U.) that no information was available as to the value of German machinery imported by the contractors for the manufacture of the present postage stamps. They tried to get English machinery, but were unable to do so."

Truly we are a progressive people.

*Six Town Chronicles of England.* Edited from MSS. in the Bodleian, the Library of St. John's College, Oxford, the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, and the Library of the Marquis of Bath at Longleat. Now printed for the First Time, with an Introduction and Notes, by Ralph Flenley. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

To the already numerous London chronicles which Stapleton, Aungier, Dr. James Gairdner, and more recently Mr. Kingsford, have given to the world, Mr. Flenley has now added five more fifteenth- and sixteenth-century historical narratives, drawn up by London citizens. With these is printed a late and somewhat unimportant 'Chronicle of Lynn,' which just saves his texts from being exclusively limited to the annals of the capital.

Of the five London chronicles, that written by Robert Bale, and ranging from 1437 to 1460, is of real importance. The others, if adding little of moment to our knowledge, are well worth printing as evidence of the widespread habit of chronicle-making among London citizens during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The manuscripts from which these are printed come mostly from the Bodleian, and the discovery of some of them by Mr. Herbert Fisher set his pupil, Mr. Flenley, on to the task which he has now brought to a successful issue. Bale's chronicle, however, is derived from a manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin—one of those which his namesake, the Bishop of Ossory, left behind him in Ireland when he hastily fled from Catholic persecution after the accession of Queen Mary.

An elaborate Introduction by Mr. Flenley tells us both the literary history and the historical value of the writings which he has given to the world. The first part of the Introduction strays, far beyond the limits of Mr. Flenley's text, into a general essay on English town chronicles. This is, on the whole, a sound and well-informed piece of work, and, if sometimes a little stiff and archaic in style, is written with more regard to literary effect than is sometimes the case with introductions to scholarly books. We only remark that one section at least, that entitled "Fabyan to Stow," takes us quite out of the domain of the town chronicle, properly so called; and that the mystic word "Renaissance" appears too often as working thaumaturgic effects on the mind of mankind in general, and English historians in particular. We regret, too, that the editor has followed Mr. Fisher's bad example of calling the chronicler Hall a "Protestant," though Hall's chief political activity was in upholding and enforcing the Six Articles Statute.

Mr. Flenley has also annotated his chronicles with freedom, and generally with judgment. Sometimes, however, he makes a mistake; and more often he gives us vague information on fairly



obvious points, while slurring over things which seem to us to need explanation. We could have dispensed with the curiously unprecise note on the titles of the victor of Flodden, on p. 179, and the quotations from other chronicles to minimize the inevitable statement that various armies were "sixty thousand" strong. We should have welcomed, however, notes on such dark English words as the "hemirshen" of p. 119, the "worys" of p. 141, and the "conery" of p. 149; and we should have been glad of a note on the mysterious Latin word "cuisterati" on p. 173, which might possibly be a scribal error for "euiscerati." Mr. Flenley's geography is not impeccable. The Langley of which the prior was condemned for treason in 1495 is not "close to Norwich" (p. 164), but the well-known Dominican convent of King's Langley in Hertfordshire. Babraham, rightly described in the notes as in Cambridgeshire, is indexed as in Norfolk. "Térouenne" is more precisely spelt Théroutanne; Hounslow Heath is rather quaintly indexed among "places in London streets"; and Croyland was not a priory, but an abbey.

We note these minute points by way of correction, rather than complaint, and heartily thank Mr. Flenley for his solid and useful book. It is his misfortune, not his fault, that he has been compelled to glean in a field recently carefully harvested by so experienced a husbandman as Mr. C. L. Kingsford. He has, however, gleaned to good profit, and if, as we imagine, the book represents in substance an Oxford B.Litt. dissertation, he may congratulate himself on having employed his time much more usefully, by making this real, though modest contribution to our knowledge, than if he had followed the beaten track of the examinee.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*The Lone Adventure.* By Halliwell Sutcliffe. (Fisher Unwin.)

THAT a lifelong "dreamer" should, when the critical moment comes, transform himself forthwith into a man of action with an infinite and unusual resourcefulness, the fruit of his years of "dreaming," is a psychological hypothesis which scarcely convinces; yet when once the reader has reconciled himself to this incongruity on the part of its hero, this stirring tale of the "'45," with its Lancashire setting of bleak moorland and grey weather, should secure his attention by sheer force of movement and atmosphere. Particularly good are the chapters describing the march of the tattered Five Thousand on Derby, and their, possibly, ill-considered retreat. Semi-historical detail, however, over-coloured by the Jacobite point of view, tends in a measure to obscure the personal issues of the narrative, and the characterization, a thought too straightforward, lacks the

subtler touches which suggest life. The conclusion of the story, introducing Flora Macdonald and a summary of the Highland wanderings of the Young Pretender before his departure to France, seems somewhat of an anticlimax.

*Chantemerle.* By D. K. Broster and G. W. Taylor. (John Murray.)

THIS is an excellent example of the most popular type of historical novel—the tale of love and gallantry told with straightforward simplicity. The plot in itself can hardly be called new. Two cousins, noblemen of La Vendée, are in love with one girl. Betrothed to the elder, the severe and conscientious Gilbert, she falls in love with the younger, Louis de Saint Ermy, one of those heroes who conceal a quick sense of honour and tremendous courage beneath a gay and frivolous exterior. Given such personages and such a situation, the trend of the story may be imagined. Its chief interest lies in the influence exerted by M. des Graves, the priest of Chantemerle, the dominant character of the book, by means of whom the authors have contrived to give their psychology more depth than is usual in romances. The weakest point in this regard is the shadowy character of Lucienne. Doubtless it was part of the author's intention that she should appear unworthy of the passion she inspired; but, even so, it is necessary to convince the reader that she was at least a person of some sort.

The rather loose and halting method of the earlier pages is exchanged for one a good deal more rapid and effective when we reach the fighting. We get a real impression of war, though nothing particularly characteristic of La Vendée.

*Molly Make-Believe.* By Eleanor Hallowell Abbott. (Heinemann.)

WE are not surprised to learn that this little book has had a considerable vogue on the other side of the Atlantic, since for reckless daring of invention and a certain fantastic charm it might almost claim kindred with the fairy-tale. Molly Make-Believe is a girl who evolves the brilliant idea of starting a "Serial-Letter Company" to supply lonely people with any class of correspondence to order. In the course of this undertaking she finds herself required to sustain the character of sympathetic sweetheart to a young man afflicted with acute rheumatism and a fiancée of that particularly heartless type which figures more largely in novels about America than in American novels. So long as their relations are of a merely epistolary character, Molly plays her part with admirable spirit and tenderness; but the interest slackens with her appearance in person on the scene, and we think the author ill-advised in postulating a previous acquaintance between the pair

of which no details are given. Still, we are sufficiently interested in them to rejoice when the superfluous third person gracefully retires.

*Two on the Trail.* By Hulbert Footner. (Methuen & Co.)

A CHIVALROUS bachelor escorting, on a perilous journey, a pretty girl to whom he is almost a stranger, has long been one of the stock heroes of romance. Here we follow this favourite couple through the wilds of North America, where the Canadian heroine's husband lives bigamously with a devoted Indian half-breed. On the way an unscrupulous trader becomes violently enamoured of the fair traveller, and his attempts at rape and murder contribute exciting incidents to a stirring tale, in which the meeting of the bigamist and his lawful wife is the signal for a grand burst of melodrama. The infatuated half-breed is a pathetic figure skilfully drawn; and the hero—an American journalist—is a model of manliness.

*Mrs. Drummond's Vocation.* By Mark Ryce. (Heinemann.)

THE seduction of the young widow of a missionary by a Russian prince, which takes place in a *train de luxe* crossing Siberia, and the happiness to which it leads, her true "vocation," are here contrasted with the dullness of a mission colony in China and a Nonconformist coterie at Clapham. The heroine is to all intents the only character, the Russian prince being of a stock type and the Nonconformist brethren caricatures; and she is neatly drawn up to a certain point, her yielding to the overtures of the prince. We cannot say so much for her after-development, her apotheosis as a *demi-mondaine*, and her unexplained, impenitent, and, stranger still, contented return to Clapham. We ascribe this fault entirely to the author's partiality. The cynical tone adopted towards the missionaries is called for by the character of Lily; and its absence in her case is inartistic, showing undue bias. The book is very clever and readable, but it is written with a lightness calculated to obscure the issues, which in the case described might well be serious.

*Madge Carrington and her Welsh Neighbours.* By "Draig Glas." (Stanley Paul & Co.)

THE author of 'The Perfidious Welshman' finds new sacrifices to Celtic villainy in a simple-hearted father and daughter to whom the revelation of dishonesty and unvaracity on the part of their Welsh tenants is represented as a bitter disillusionment. No attempt is made to supply a sympathetic explanation of the defects of character which appear

heinous to many English neighbours, or to interpret the sentiments and strong traditional leaning of the Welsh people. Mere invective against "cowardly black-mailers," "humbugging busybodies," and "lying hounds" whose sneakish doings are "applauded by those self-chosen managing directors of the many preaching firms of which this benighted country boasts" defeats its own end. The English squire and his bachelor doctor friend are delightful, but after being led to regard the heroine as everything that is fair and pure, we are surprised to find her mated to a somewhat morose young man who has made a sad muddle of his life. The background includes one regenerate Celt among a group of tenants, all more or less tainted.

*Hilary Onslow.* By Horace Wyndham. (Grant Richards.)

In this autobiography of a prig, Mr. Horace Wyndham pursues the vein of social satire essayed by him in a former work, 'Chetwynd's Career,' but the touch has become more human and more skilful. We are, in fact, left in some doubt as to whether Hilary Onslow is actually a cad, or merely a modern young man of average morals who has had the temerity calmly to go into the details of his life. The author shows an almost painful zest in hitting off the solecisms of manner popularly attributed to that ambiguous body, the "upper middle classes"; but while we may freely admit that "Pleased to meet you" is an embarrassing mode of address—some have been known to murmur a responsive "Not at all" in their confusion—it would be harsh to brand it as a guarantee of ill-breeding. The story with its succession of naively told amours and caustic character-sketches is thoroughly amusing, but Mr. Wyndham can do this kind of work so well that he is possibly in danger of overdoing it.

## TWO EGYPTOLOGICAL BOOKS.

*Hieroglyphic Texts from Egyptian Stelæ.* Part I. (British Museum Publications.)—This first instalment of a publication which will, it is hoped, be continued has a certain melancholy interest, inasmuch as the fifty-six plates which comprise it were the work of Mr. P. D. Scott-Moncreiff, the Assistant in the Egyptian Department of the British Museum whose sudden death a few months ago cut short a career which promised much distinction. Among them are to be found all the early stelæ from the Royal Tombs at Abydos which are clearly funereal, although we are sorry not to see included the great stela of Perabsen, which has hitherto been but very indifferently published. No attempt at interpretation of any of these stelæ from Omm' el Gab is made in the short description that accompanies them; but it is evident that the majority of them were made for females, and probably represent the wives and slaves of the deceased kings at whose funerals they were slaughtered.

Two of these are of great historical importance: one being a bas-relief from Sinai showing the King Sa-nekht of the Third Dynasty

(whose tomb Prof. Garstang found at Bêt Khallâf) smiting an enemy, and the other a fragment from the tomb of Snera, who was the priest of the dead kings Perabsen and Send. Perabsen, whose tomb was reopened two years ago by Dr. Naville on behalf of the Egypt Exploration Fund, was the Pharaoh of the Second Dynasty who chose to abandon the worship of Horus and to take the evil god Set for his patron; while Send is thought by some to be the Sethenes of Manetho, and is at any rate found in Seti I.'s list of kings on the Abydos tablet among the Pharaohs of the Second Dynasty. Why these two should have been singled out for a special worship which lasted into Ptolemaic times may form the subject of an interesting inquiry later. Other fragments of the tomb of Snera are at Oxford, Florence, and Cairo, and it is a great pity that they are not united, as they easily might be by the interchange of casts.

Another important set of fragments here published are from the tomb of Ptah-shepses, an official who lived in the reign of Shepseskaf or Sebercheres, the successor of the famous Mycerinus, whose alabaster statue forms one of the lately acquired glories of the Cairo Museum. This comes from Saqqarah, and is useful as showing among other things how strictly local the worship of the different Egyptian divinities was. On this tomb neither Horus nor Set is the deity worshipped, but Ptah and Seker, two ancient gods of whom but little is known. Osiris is mentioned, as is noted in the 'Description of the Plates,' by the ideogram read "Ded," and generally supposed to represent his backbone.

These are only a few of the points illustrated by the stelæ before us, which throw great light upon the evolution of Egyptian religion. The monuments and texts are fairly well reproduced from hand copies, and have not, therefore, the evidential value of facsimiles. The plates are issued loose, an inconvenience that we hope will soon be remedied by the publication of the rest of the series.

In *Two Theban Princes* (Edinburgh, Oliver & Boyd) Dr. Colin Campbell, a Scottish minister domiciled at Luxor, treats of the tombs of Kha-em-Uast and Amenkhepeshf, sons of Rameses III., from the Valley of the Queens at Thebes. The illustrations (mainly from photographs) give one an excellent idea of the original paintings, and are therefore of considerable value even to those who have it in their power to visit the tombs themselves, and see with their own eyes the scenes there depicted. Otherwise the historical facts they make known are few, neither of the princes here celebrated having lived to ascend the throne. Perhaps it is for this reason that they do not appear alone on the walls of their tombs: they are always in the train of their father Rameses, who himself offers the sacrifice generally made by the dead.

Dr. Campbell has added a description of the tomb of Menna, one of the best-preserved burying-places or chapels at Sheikh abd-el Gurneh. This is probably earlier than the two others, and has no connexion with them. The photographs here also are of great beauty, and include an excellent example of the Judgment Scene or "Weighing of the Heart." If we do not dwell longer upon them, it is because M. George Foucart is, as we learn from an article by M. Jéquier in *Sphinx*, about to publish the tomb *in extenso*, when the scenes depicted will no doubt be explained in masterly fashion. Meanwhile, Dr. Campbell's handy little volume can be recommended to every visitor to Luxor.

## THACKERAY AND THE HAZLITS.

*Lovel the Widower, and other Stories, and The Fitzboodle Papers, and other Sketches*, are the latest additions to the "Harry Furniss Centenary Edition" of Thackeray (Macmillan). None of the contents of these volumes—largely short papers—is of intrinsic importance in the literary way. 'Lovel the Widower' is made out of a play, and Thackeray could not write plays; 'The Second Funeral of Napoleon' was a failure, for Thackeray was never at his best in dealing with kings and emperors. 'Going to See a Man Hanged' recalls a practice happily obsolete. 'An Interesting Event,' which records, like Dickens, the tying up of a knocker, was contributed to 'The Keepsake' for 1849, and is a pleasant tribute to Thackeray's zeal for an old friend, since, as Mr. Lewis Melville points out, he did not approve of that "kind of production."

Mr. Furniss is as penetrating and pertinent as ever in his Prefaces, supplementing by outside evidence the personal predilections and aversions suggested here and there in Thackeray's odd pieces, and pointing to that glamour of the Public School from the "old boy's" point of view which gives an unwarranted idea of perfection in such institutions. He comments on eating, drinking, and smoking, in the last instance touching a theme which awaits the social historian. Fitzboodle was shockingly addicted to the weed, and Mr. Furniss says of the period of the story:—

"No gentleman in those days was seen smoking even a weed" in the streets. Cigarettes were practically unheard of in England, and outside one's private smoking-room pipes were tabooed. Men in Society slunk into their smoking-rooms, or, when there was no smoking-room, into the kitchen or servants' hall, after the domestics had retired. A smoking-jacket was worn in the place of their ordinary evening coat, and their well-oiled massive head of hair was protected by a gorgeously decorated smoking-cap. Thus the odour of tobacco was not brought into the drawing-room."

Men of letters—in Thackeray's day, at any rate—were above, or, if the reader prefers, below, the fashion point in their habits. James Payn, a later editor of *The Cornhill*, used to dine in a dressing-gown. It is, in fact, to artists of various sorts, indifferent to the dictates of society, that freedom in the use of tobacco is due—a freedom consummated by King Edward. A man at once of fashion and letters, Laurence Oliphant, is generally credited with the introduction of the cigarette. We have been told that Millais smoked a clay pipe in his carriage when he was part of the first Jubilee procession of Queen Victoria.

Mr. Furniss emphasizes a point he has already made—that illustrations worked out as drawings on wood by other artists from Thackeray's rough sketches can hardly be described as Thackeray's. Swain, the well-known engraver, told Mr. Furniss that an artist called Skill made many such drawings. Swain left behind him a number of Thackeray's original sketches, some of which are here reproduced, and thus the readers of this edition enjoy "the privilege of having the first edition of 'Lovel' with some actual illustrations by 'the Author.'"

There are many other notable points brought forward by Mr. Furniss, such as the view that "Thackeray, with all his strength, was not strong enough to resist the temptation of making all his heroines pretty." It needed the courage of Charlotte Brontë to make the plain heroine popular.

The Thackeray enthusiast may think Mr. Furniss irreverent in some of his



comments, and in his illustrations of the novelist himself, e.g., sitting on the ground, gazing at the Charterhouse; but the Prefaces, as a whole, show so much study and insight that they deserve separate reproduction. They would make a capital book, full of points on the social history of a period now growing obscure to the present generation.

In the Preface to the 'Fitzboodle' volume ample proof is offered that Thackeray repeated names to an amazing extent in his various books. A writer in *Notes and Queries* has been pointing out that in 'The Great Hogarty Diamond' he took over Madame Mantalini from Dickens. That much-enduring lady's husband is recalled in 'The Chest of Cigars' in the 'Lovel' volume (p. 402):—

"Who would have thought.....that the dashing Fred Fantail should be so debased by poverty" (here my friend's noble features assumed an expression of horrible agony) "as to turn a mangle, sir?"

The italics probably do not indicate a quotation, but are merely an example of the irritating habit among the Victorians of emphasizing points in this way.

In its more dignified temper *The Hazlitts: an Account of their Origin and Descent, with Autobiographical Particulars of William Hazlitt, Notices of his Relatives and Immediate Posterity, and a Series of Illustrative Letters, 1772-1865* (Edinburgh, Ballantyne & Hanson), shows a welcome advance on 'Four Generations of a Literary Family' (1897). The author inscribes the book to the memory of his mother, whose beauty was perpetuated in a painting by West and a pencil sketch by Mulready, both reproduced here; and in the charming portrait which forms the frontispiece, signed "Gladys Henrietta Catherine Hazlitt," he holds out as it were a flag of truce to the world at large. Peggy Hazlitt's Diary, which enriched the pages of the 'Four Generations,' reappears here in extracts, which we would gladly have seen extended at the cost of forgoing Mr. Hazlitt himself on the origin and early fortunes of his family.

In other respects the faults of the 'Four Generations' are reproduced in these desultory chapters: we encounter the same light-hearted indifference to considerations of date and distance. Mr. Hazlitt mingles fact and conjecture in a manner vastly embarrassing to the plodding seeker after truth. Take, for instance, the following letter from Hazlitt to his father, which Mr. Hazlitt, probably on the strength of the postmark, assigns to 1798:—

MY DEAR FATHER,—I have just time to let you know that I shall set out on my way home this evening. Mr. Coleridge is gone to Taunton to preach for Dr. Toulmin. He is to meet me at Bridgewater, and we shall proceed from thence to Bristol to-morrow morning....Farewell.  
W. H.

No one who had read that best-known of Hazlitt's essays, 'My First Acquaintance with Poets,' could possibly (one might think) hesitate in deciding *where*, and (approximately) *when*, this note was written—which Hazlitt penned at Coleridge's cottage in Nether Stowey, in the early summer of 1798. But Mr. Hazlitt's comment runs: "He appears to have been either at Liverpool [!] or in London [!] with his brother....when he sent his father," &c. Hazlitt was a stout pedestrian, but we question whether, even in 1798, he would have contemplated marching to Bridgewater either from Liverpool or from London, by way of a summer evening's walk.

So much for space; now for an instance of the author's way of handling time. On p. 173 he writes of Basil Montagu:—

"Montagu lived in early life in a house in Gloucester Street, Queen's Square, kept by Mrs. Sheppen, whom Hazlitt would sometimes call Skipper. A daughter lived with her....About 1806-7 Montagu married his landlady. It was about 1830 that they first knew Bryan Waller Procter, who married Miss Sheppen....Montagu, when Hazlitt visited him, had removed to 25, Bedford Square, and Procter and his wife resided with him. His granddaughter, Adelaide Anne, was born there in 1835."

The italics are ours. It will suffice to say that, when Montagu married "his landlady" (whose name was neither Sheppen nor Skipper, but Skepper), he was twice a widower, having married Caroline Matilda Want in 1793, and, several years after her death, a daughter of Sir William Beaumaris Rush in 1801. His domestication in Gloucester Street can hardly, therefore, be said to have occurred "in early life." If Montagu and his third wife first knew Procter "about 1830," how comes it that Procter's daughter by his wife Anne Skepper, Montagu's stepdaughter, was born in 1825? Again, we read:—

"When Hazlitt visited Wordsworth for the second time in 1803, the latter read to him his 'White Doe of Rylstone': how few escaped that species of ordeal! The two seem to have been on excellent terms."

How few, we should rather have thought, can have undergone "that species of ordeal" in 1803, since 'The White Doe of Rylstone' was not even thought of, much less composed, until 1807.

It has been said that the temper of this book is more dignified than that displayed in Mr. Hazlitt's earlier family memoirs; but alas! not always does consideration, like an angel, come to whip the offending Adam out of us. In printing the following letter from Admiral Burney to his grandfather—a letter which, however mistaken the Admiral's course in sending it may have been, appears to us as honestly plain-spoken as it is impeccable in grammar—Mr. Hazlitt describes the writer as "a half-educated naval officer," and pronounces his communication to be "as foolish as it is illiterate":—

SIR,—It would be strange, if not wrong, after years of intimate acquaintance, that cause of offence should happen between us, and be so taken, and be passed over in silence, and that acquaintance still continue. Your attack on my Sister's early publications dissatisfied me, and the more in coming from a quarter I had been in the habit of believing friendly. If I had seen it before publication, I should have remonstrated against some of your remarks, because I think them unjust. Your publication of such a paper ['Standard Novels and Romances,' *Edinburgh Review*, Feb., 1815] shewed a total absence of regard towards me, and I must consider it as the termination of our acquaintance.  
JAS. BURNEY.

We are not sure that Mr. Hazlitt's English would sustain a narrow scrutiny: he has, for example, an awkward trick of using "equally" where the sense requires "both" or "also": "they *equally* [both] bear the contemporary signature of John Hayslett" (p. 2); "he *had equally* [also had] obtained the rank of colonel" (p. 4); "James Hazlitt of Shronell, who *had been equally* [also had been] intended for the Church" (p. 9); "they *equally* [also] knew the John Hazlitts" (p. 425). The author's attempts to clothe his thought are not always prosperous; occasionally below the trimming a misfit is discernible. "Between the personage, whom I thus permit myself to regard as the founder, or at all events as the first identifiable holder,

of our name on Irish ground"—he writes rather pompously (p. 3)—"and the next link in the chain, there is a broken continuity which I do not pretend to supply or complete," &c.

In the course of a chapter on 'The Stoddards and Moneriffs,' Mr. Hazlitt records the fact that John Stoddart ("Dr. Slop"), his paternal grandmother's brother, married "Isabella, daughter of the Rev. Sir Henry Wellwood Moneriff, Bart." This baronet, he adds, "had a genealogical tree in which it was proved that the Moneriffs were one of three families exclusively entitled to trace their descent from Charlemagne." But the climax is reserved for a foot-note, which runs:—

"An heraldic specialist wrote to me from Plymouth to state that the Reynells, my mother's family, had the great Frankish emperor for their forefather. So I am doubly imperial."

Here is a claim to the blood of Charlemagne, derived through the wife of a great-uncle.

There are one or two anecdotes of Hazlitt which are, we believe, new. He had a cloak, long preserved in the family, which he wore habitually at the play. This garment (of blue cloth, with a red lining and a cape) was, his grandson believes,

"made on the supposed model of one worn by Patmore. Hazlitt found, however, to his surprise and vexation, that although Patmore's passed unquestioned at the doors of the Opera, his own, on some technical ground, was refused admittance."

Patmore, who was the son of a pawnbroker, described his father as a goldsmith. After the son's share in the Scott duel, Hazlitt dubbed him a "djeweller." Sarah Hazlitt's letters reveal a shrewd, observant mind, not unfurnished with knowledge of art and literature. She was devotedly attached to her son, and remained to the last on the most affectionate terms with her husband's mother and sister.

## OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

LORD ROSEBERY has more than once urged the collection and publication of the records of the old clubs of Edinburgh. A welcome result of the appeal is seen in *The Book of the Old Edinburgh Club*, Vol. III. (Edinburgh, T. & A. Constable), in a series of notices of such clubs prepared by Mr. Harry A. Cockburn. Mr. Cockburn, a grandson of Lord Cockburn, is able to print for the first time a manuscript history, written by his ancestor, of the famous "Friday Club" mentioned in the Life of Jeffrey, who was a member, with Cockburn himself and other distinguished figures of the day. This is by far the most interesting of the notices referred to. It catches the true convivial spirit of old Edinburgh, and reveals certain of her *literati* in an unexpected light. Imagine Prof. Playfair, then 56, after a club supper, joining with Sydney Smith and Lord Brougham to steal the head of Galen which formed an apothecary's sign!

There is a story of Scott, too, which one reads with something like surprise. Lord Holland had made some remarks in the Upper House with reference to "a job of an office for Scott's brother." Later, when Holland appeared at the dinner of the Friday Club, Scott

"evidently lost command of himself from the first moment he entered the room. How sulky he looked! He hardly spoke a word except to his two neighbours....When Holland, the mildest of

gentlemen, asked him if he would do him the honour of taking wine with him, the answer was 'No,' uttered in a strong, disdainful growl. After two hours or so of this childishness, he suddenly pushed back his chair and stumped out of the room."

This is so unlike Scott that one is relieved to find the authenticity of the story questioned by Lord Cockburn.

Among the other clubs dealt with are the Crochallan Fencibles with whom Burns associated during his Edinburgh time, and the Right and Wrong Club, of which James Hogg tells that on its institution the members met every night for five or six weeks, until "I drank myself into an inflammatory fever." What constitutions they had, those old-time toppers!

The remaining contents of the volume include contributions on 'The Black Friars of Edinburgh,' by Mr. W. Moir Bryce; on 'The Armorial Bearings of the City of Edinburgh,' by Sir James Balfour Paul; and a third paper by Mr. John Geddie on 'The Sculptured Stones of Edinburgh.' The Old Edinburgh Club is doing a notable work, and we are glad to see from the report that its affairs are in a flourishing state.

*The Comic Spirit in George Meredith: an Interpretation.* By Joseph Warren Beach. (Longmans & Co.)—Mr. Beach emphasizes the originality of his undertaking a little beyond what the facts warrant; he thinks that the importance of Meredith's conception of the Comic Spirit has been overlooked by the critics, who "seem always in haste to leave this subject," and he therefore devotes his monograph to the consideration of it. Yet, if the subject has been treated less prominently hitherto, the reason surely is, not that it has escaped notice, but that so much emphasis was laid upon it by Meredith himself that to emphasize it further would have been supererogatory. In his analysis of the various types of character upon which the Comic Spirit preys, Mr. Beach shows insight; but he is not a sparkling writer, and, although his theme is light, his pages are a little heavy. In his summary of the philosophy of the comic in Meredith, he leans unwisely on that elusive word "nature" and begs the question. With his main contention, that Meredith's typical work in fiction is 'The Egoist,' most readers will, we think, agree.

*An Historical Relation of Ceylon; together with somewhat concerning several remarkable passages of my life that hath hapned since my deliverance out of my captivity.* By Robert Knox. (Glasgow, MacLehose.)—Knox's 'Ceylon' is a classic in its way, as the first English book on the island, and an entertaining and on the whole truthful record of the author's experiences during his nineteen years' captivity there (1660-79). It was first printed by Richard Chiswell, 1681, and was reprinted by Harris, and translated into French, Dutch, and German. The present reprint, upon which Messrs. MacLehose have bestowed more even than their usual care and well-known typographical skill, not only reproduces the original text with all its peculiarities of spelling and the quaint original woodcuts, but also adds a hitherto unpublished autobiography and other notes which were discovered by the late Mr. Donald Ferguson in manuscript, bound up with a copy of the 'Historical Relation of Ceylon' in the Bodleian Library.

The additional particulars here for the first time presented relate to Knox's family, and show that his father and grandfather were born at Nacton in Suffolk, in 1606 and

1681—instead of being Scots, as has hitherto been supposed; in addition, they supply a long account of Knox's doings after his escape from captivity, mixed with notes of contemporary public events, much grumbling and squabbling with owners, and absurd reflections or maunderings on the Hebrew Scriptures; for Knox (as his portrait shows clearly enough) was a sour Puritan as well as a pirate and slave-trader, and could wield texts and whip alternately. Defoe's 'Capt. Singleton' quotes the 'Historical Relation' freely, and, as Mr. Ryan, who edits the latter, remarks, "the immortal Quaker who contrived to serve God and mammon in that work smacks somewhat strongly of Knox himself."

The most amusing part of the new material now published is concerned with Knox's trafficking for slaves at St. Lawrence (Madagascar), and his negotiations with the native rulers. The usurping king, Ribassa, son of the late King Lightfoot, was eager for ammunition and brandy, and received the trader cordially:—

"We shooke hands and rubbed noses, that is to place the tip of our noses just one against the other a little while, which made my hand and nose very Greasy.....for they all grease themselves both head and body so thicke with beefe fat that the heat melteth it all aboute them."

Ribassa got very drunk on Knox's brandy, and seemed inclined to treachery; but when the mariner returned on another voyage he found the rightful king, Tomanuallarebo, son of old Lightfoot, duly enthroned (on a stool), with a dozen and a half of his wives, and

"the King and I walked hand in hand after them; with one hand he led me, and in the other hand he held a bottle of Brandy, saying unto me as we walked, 'See how all obey my word.'"

This additional matter is not of great importance, but if worth printing with such care it surely deserved some explanatory notes. The quotation from "Herbert fo. 140" given by Knox (p. 447) is from George Herbert's 'Praise'; but it presents a various reading, "crown" for "cream," in the third verse (the second in Knox's quotation). Mr. Ryan's Preface confuses Knox's sister with his brother (p. xvii. cp. xxxii.). No reference is made to his letters to Strype preserved at Cambridge and in the British Museum. One result of this publication should be a revision of the article on Knox in the 'D.N.B.'

THE substantial portion of *Records of Lydd*, translated and transcribed by Arthur Hussey and M. M. Hardy, edited by Arthur Finn (Ashford, *Kentish Express*), consists of the Chamberlains' accounts, ranging from 1429 to 1468, and the churchwardens' accounts, ranging from 1520 to 1558. Both are of great interest, and the former especially throw a flood of light on many aspects of social, economic, and municipal history. It is much to be desired that the editor should be sufficiently encouraged to set forth the further instalment of Lydd archives which, he tells us, is nearly ready for the press. It will be well, however, if the experience gained in preparing this volume enables those responsible for it to avoid the touch of amateurishness that in some ways impairs the value of what they have now issued. The annotations leave something to be desired, and we fear philologists will strongly disapprove of some of the etymologies. The transcript of the Lydd charter, given in facsimile, contains some mistakes, and it is a little hard to find our way about among the documents. There is, however, a careful and

elaborate Index. The Introduction, though useful, is a little incoherent, and we cannot but regret the absence of all reference to other literature on the subject. Even the account of the Lydd manuscripts published by the Historical Manuscripts Commission is not, apparently, referred to. Appended to the Chamberlains' book is a page of a wages account for Calais (pp. 327-8). The true date of this is not that suggested by the editor, but 1468. This can be established by reference to the Calendar of Patent Rolls for that year, which shows that the persons mentioned as receiving money in the account were at that date holding offices in Calais and its march. Hoveden, we may add, is not an authority for the tenth century.

*Latin and Greek in American Education, with Symposia on the Value of Humanistic Studies.* Edited by Francis W. Kelsey. (Macmillan.)—The battle of the books of ancient and modern learning is a truceless one. Those who need to be refreshed in their faith in classical training, or are in search of effective arguments on that side, could hardly do better than buy this book, which is a veritable repository of all that can be said for the modern study of Latin and Greek. Mr. Francis W. Kelsey has brought together a number of papers published in American educational reviews during the last five years, and originally prepared for the meetings of the Michigan Classical Conference. The object in all is "to set forth, from different points of view, the just claims of classical study." The editor himself, who writes with vigour, contributes the first three chapters, on the present position of Latin and Greek (in America), the value of Latin and Greek as educational instruments, and Latin and Greek in American curricula. The first is a statistical chapter which shows that Latin is on the whole more than holding its own in America; and the third is an impeachment of the methods and facilities of classical studies. After this introduction there follow a series of symposia, generally comprising three, four, or five papers, on the value of classical training in relation to medicine, engineering, law, theology, and practical affairs. The conclusions corroborate the experience of France, which has recently been vehemently recalled from its so-called "practical" education by the suffrages of the masters of vast business concerns. It is to be hoped that the siren voice of Mr. Andrew Carnegie will not be too persuasive on this side of the Atlantic, and that supporters will rally round Dr. Gow in his contests with manual and science instructors. We do not remember to have seen a great body of argument in favour of the humanities anywhere so cogently put forward as in this collection of papers.

MR. H. T. PRICE's dissertation, *A History of Ablaut in the Strong Verbs from Caxton to the End of the Elizabethan Period*, is a painstaking and skilful piece of work, and will be indispensable for students of the history of verbal conjugation in early modern English. The period treated of extends from the introduction of the art of printing to the death of Ben Jonson in 1637. The author has worked carefully through a large number of the works published during this period, giving references for all the forms of the preterite and the past participle of strong verbs that occur in them. He has also included in his examination many letters and other documents published in more recent times from MSS., so as to illustrate the usage of writers as distinguished from the



regularized usage adopted by printers. In the list of the authors whose works have been studied the parts of the country to which they belonged are, so far as possible, indicated; and when a writer is habitually eccentric in diction and spelling, or lacking in education, the fact is stated. The survival of obsolete forms in modern dialects is very properly noted, though now and then erroneous conclusions have been drawn from the accidental silence of authorities, as when it is said that *spun* and *won* are not dialectally current. We could wish that Mr. Price had extended the scope of his inquiries so as to include the irregular weak verbs as well as the strong verbs; and the absence of an index is to be regretted, though the methodical arrangement of the work renders this defect less serious than it would otherwise have been. The subject of the dissertation affords little opportunity for the display of philological learning or of critical sagacity, but diligence and accuracy are sufficiently evident. The author is Lektor for English at the University of Bonn, where his work is published by Herr Hanstein.

*Kant's Critique of Aesthetic Judgement*, translated, with Seven Introductory Essays, Notes, and Analytical Index, by James Creed Meredith (Oxford, Clarendon Press), is a highly creditable piece of work in all respects. The translation is clear and crisp—indeed so much so that the only conceivable strictures one might pass upon it would be that in the matter of literary effect it decidedly improves on the original. The notes are adequate, and the Index excellent. Finally, the essays will be found most illuminating and suggestive by students of Kant who have already advanced some way into their subject. After all, Kant does not write for the multitude—nay, explicitly prides himself on this very fact. Therefore those who are anxious to master Kant in a hurry had better refrain from trying to master him at all. We advise the serious reader to begin with the text itself. If the task is approached with a general knowledge of Kantian terminology and "critical" point of view, the student will not fail to make headway. Thereafter let him engage on Mr. Meredith's breezy commentary; for be it said that he tempers the aridity of his theme with a refreshing, if restrained, undercurrent of genial humour. The treatment is so designed as to bring out what in the case of a work about the beautiful might not inappropriately be termed the "values" of the Kantian analysis of taste and its laws. The salient and characteristic features are examined one by one. At the same time, it might have been wiser to prefix a short introductory essay that should present a summary view of Kant's inquiry as a whole.

Considerations of space make it impossible here to attempt an estimate of the importance of Kant's contribution to the science of aesthetics. One thing must be noticed, however, namely, that it possesses little interest for the artist. The laws of artistic production lie not only beyond Kant's scope, but also, we may add, mindful of his clumsy style, beyond his competence. For him the aesthetic judgment is as such merely critical. For estimating beautiful things taste alone is needed, though for fine art to come into existence genius must be added. Moreover, he never clearly shows in what way, if any, taste has to do with the "soul" in a work of art. Such are the drawbacks of a faculty-philosophy that deals in hard-and-fast abstractions. For the rest, it is a bold venture to put aside psychology, with its record and digest of the

actual judgments of mankind, in order to examine the ideal nature of this or that sort of judgment which Kant's mind, representative of the mind of man, not merely does, but must, pronounce as self-attested. However, there will always be worshippers of the Kantian Validity, imposing, rigorously correct, tidy, with nice feelings, but unfortunately barren.

*Christian Thought to the Reformation.* By Herbert B. Workman. (Duckworth.)—Dr. Workman, Principal of the Wesleyan Training College at Westminster, has attempted, as he admits, an almost impossible task—a survey, in a book of 250 pages, of Christian thought from the time of Christ to the Reformation. He has, however, achieved considerable success. He has not been too detailed, and he has not been too general. He has written an interesting book, and one which should encourage readers to pursue the subject further. Such defects as there are belong rather, it seems to us, to the writer's individual point of view than to his treatment of his subject. Thus he says in his Preface:—

"True Christianity is not to be found by going back to some ill-defined period of antiquity, the beliefs and practices of which it is now impossible to reconstruct, but by incorporation into itself of the ever-enlarging knowledge, the ever-expanding horizons of life."

Dr. Workman, it is true, soon sees the inconsistency that lies at the root of this statement, and falls back on "the ever repeated return to the historic Jesus"; but it seems to colour much of his book. It accounts, perhaps, for the fact that Luther is mentioned more frequently than Athanasius, and Anselm is considered "thoroughly medieval," because he has not grasped the doctrine of "assurance"; it is perhaps also why he regards Thomas à Kempis somewhat in the manner of Milman.

Dr. Workman's criticism of Fathers and Schoolmen is good when it is original—less satisfactory when it follows Prof. Harnack, for that scholar is not always at his best where Dr. Workman accepts his judgment. We have too much of the unhistorical view that "the liberty of the spirit was changed into a rigid Church," with a too sympathetic treatment of Montanism in consequence; and, from a similar absence of historical insight, the Iconoclastic controversy is not seen in at all its full or true setting and meaning. But the book, on the whole, especially in view of the great difficulties, is very well done. The powers it reveals of compression and of insight into essentials deserve much praise.

*Our Mutual Friend*, in two volumes, has just been added to the desirable "Dickens Centenary Edition" (Chapman & Hall), thus bringing the number of published volumes up to thirty-two out of a contemplated total of thirty-six. Apart from the question—no longer, we trust, vexed—of the title, recent Dickensian critics show a curious divergence in their estimate of the book. For Gissing its merits were obscured by "tedious superfluity," "verbosity," and "forced humour," while Mr. Chesterton, exulting in "a happy return to the earlier manner of Dickens," hails it as "a sort of Indian summer of his farce." In each contention there is truth. The Dolls' Dressmaker and her venerable friend Riah embody to a great extent the faults of which Gissing complained, and Mr. Boffin's unconvincing dissimulations may well be regarded as a blot upon the story. Yet we fancy that nowhere else in Dickens,

unless it be in the pages of 'Pickwick,' can be found such a brilliant circle as that composed of Wegg and Venus, the Veneerings, the Wilfers, George Sampson, Podsnap, Twemlow, and the veiled majesty of Snigsworth.

*The Library for July* (A. Moring) is a most interesting number. Its chief article, 'The Bakings of Betsy,' is an examination of the famous list of old plays said to have been owned by Warburton, and destroyed by his cook Betty Barnes or Betsy Baker—the name is uncertain. The author is the man best qualified to write on the matter, and no one can read the evidence he has got together without a feeling not far removed from certainty that Warburton's list was a compilation, whether from the Stationers' Register, the Licensers' lists, or booksellers' advertisements, with a few manuscript copies of plays. The destruction may then be limited in all probability to a few leaves. Perhaps some of the missing manuscript plays may turn up hidden under some *alias* in the enormous collection at Bridgewater House.

Mr. Strachan describes a Bible at Heidelberg which once belonged to the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I.; and Mr. Moule gives an important clue to the history of the Coverdale Bible of 1535. It has always been difficult to believe that it could have been printed at Zurich, while some evidence pointed to the Low Countries as the place of origin. Mr. Moule now shows that the type was used in Upsala in 1540 by a printer who came from Lubeck, which connects with the fact that Coverdale had been in Hamburg earlier, as a collaborator with Tindale. Miss Lee's article on 'Recent Foreign Literature' is unusually interesting, and it is to be hoped that future numbers will develop along the lines she is now taking. There is no reason why these reviews of contemporary literature should not be of the greatest value to librarians. Mr. Hessels continues his pulverization of the Gutenberg cult, devoting his attention this quarter to Gutenberg as a type-designer; and Mr. McKerrow calls attention to the evidence concerning early sixteenth-century methods of printing in red brought forward some years ago by Mr. Robert Steele. Bibliographers and book-lovers owe a debt of gratitude to the conductors of this magazine for their maintenance of the only publication in which articles like the above could hope to appear.

#### NOTES FROM DUBLIN.

AMID the pressing reforms which the new King's Letter suggests none is more important than a widening of the conditions for obtaining Fellowships in Trinity College. Such a Fellowship is far more valuable than any at Oxford or Cambridge; for it is not a mere prize, but a permanent profession, with an income rising gradually from 300*l.* to 1,300*l.*, and an adequate pension if retirement becomes necessary. Tutorial can be combined with Professorial work, and with the help of outside literary or examining work, a Junior Fellowship may in ten or fifteen years amount to not less than 1,000*l.* per annum—all this in a pleasant city with beautiful surroundings and excellent society. Even the celibacy Statute was repealed in 1843. Such being the case, one would imagine that most able young men in the Kingdom, whose ambitions prompt them to intellectual work, would crowd into the Fellowship Examination and

offer the electors a wide choice of first-rate men. But it is not so. The restrictions in the old Statutes have carefully prevented any really open contest. In the first place, the candidate must be an A.B. of the College, and this, if he be not a home student, he may indeed obtain *ad eundem* from Oxford or Cambridge; but all other avenues are closed. Moreover, apart from the hopelessness of a foreign candidate defeating those who have had years' experience of local colour and of personal equations (which justly prevail in every old College, and which give it its character), the weight given to classics and mathematics is such that no other combination of subjects will prevail against either of these with a secondary course to help it. Thus the type of man has become too narrow, while the subjects in which teaching is required are becoming wider and wider. Even supposing this difficulty removed, the long and abstruse examination only tries to secure men with a thorough knowledge of two or three great subjects. But is that exactly what the College wants? The Fellows should, as far as possible, be either brilliant investigators or brilliant teachers. Both these objects are ignored by the examination, except so far as this, that the elected Fellow has the necessary knowledge of his subject to become either the one or the other, or both. How far they have become such in the past is a matter of history. Formerly a Fellow of Trinity was at least a personage in Dublin. Now brilliant Professors elected without examination are the brightest lights in the College, even though some of the best chairs are endowed from Tutorial funds or are confined by the old Statutes to the holders of Fellowships.

These things ought not so to be. (1) The field of candidates should be widened. Any graduate of any respectable University, at home or abroad, should be eligible. (2) All Professorships should be likewise open to any specialist from any centre of learning. (3) The Governing Board should announce that in two years they will give preference to a candidate trained in some subject or subjects for which a teacher is required. (4) A candidate who has mastered an important field of knowledge not included in the Fellowship Examination might propose to the Board that he should be examined in this subject, and it might sometimes be done. (5) Some such test, including a public viva voce, such as now exists, would in every election be desirable. (6) If these conditions be satisfied, it might not be necessary to impose a limit of age, which is now sorely needed. (7) The habit of adding up the marks in disparate subjects, and making the total thus obtained decisive of the result, should give way to an estimate by judgments from the examiners, and from the general effect of the public viva voce, as is the case in German examinations for Doctors' degrees (the colloquium).

These are the broad lines on which the system should be reformed, and, though there be many difficulties of detail, and many differences of opinion, some such changes must be made if the large endowments of the College and the very expensive Tutorial system are to provide men of high reputation, who are known, or will make themselves known, beyond the bounds of Ireland.

The fact that three of the most eminent Professors at Cambridge and one at Oxford are old Dublin men shows what materials are there to be found; but the further fact that only one of the four obtained a Fellowship in Trinity College shows how faulty the old system remains. A freer importation

of distinguished men from England and abroad would promote that interchange of knowledge which will save Trinity College from the provinciality of its Irish rivals.

J. P. M.

### THE CANTERBURY AND YORK SOCIETY.

THE seventh annual general meeting of this Society was held on July 27th at Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, when Dr. James Gairdner took the chair. The two Archbishops were re-elected joint Presidents, and the Bishops of Birmingham, Exeter, Lincoln, and Rochester were added to the Vice-Presidents. The honorary officers were re-elected, and also the Council, with the substitution of the Rev. H. E. Salter for Mr. John Sadler, who has resigned.

The report of the Hon. Secretaries (the Rev. F. N. Davies and Mr. C. Johnson) concerning the Society's publications showed that the four parts issued in 1910-11 were the Registers of Bishops Baldock, Segrave, Newport, and Gravesend of London (part ii.); of Bishop Grosseteste of Lincoln (parts i. and ii.); and of Bishop Trillek of Hereford (part i.). The issue of the Register of Bishop Halton of Carlisle has been delayed by the illness of Mr. Thompson, but it is hoped that another part may be ready in the coming year, which will also see the completion of the Baldock Register, and the issue of another part of the Trillek Register. The work in hand—Registers belonging to the dioceses of Canterbury, Lincoln, London, and Salisbury—continues to progress satisfactorily.

### THE TRAINING OF ENGLISH MEN OF LETTERS.

A PRIORI it might be an interesting subject of discussion as to what would make an ideal training for our men of letters. The a posteriori answer to the question is certainly instructive. A long railway journey is well spent on a mechanical task, and having by chance in our pocket a handy Dictionary of English Literature and the luck of fellow-travellers equally with ourselves inclined to compose, we set ourselves to investigate a problem that had been lurking some weeks in the recesses of the brain. Without any preconceived opinions, we set about counting on certain lines suggested by a perusal of the first dozen pages of the book, and awaited with interest the complete statistics to see where they would direct us. We give the results for what they are worth, so that other *Athenæum* readers may draw their own inferences.

The first step was to number the authors: this gave 307. The next was to take a census of the women, who were 23. This was the first eye-opener, as we had expected a far larger proportion even in the past. The future, when women have enjoyed long enough the training of school and University, will certainly have a different tale to tell. However, there were 284 male writers left to investigate. Of these, how many had followed the main *cursus honorum* supposed to give the best results to-day, that is, the combined training of good school and University? Among the schools we accepted the big public schools and grammar schools of any real standing; and for University training, two years of residence, whether the author had or had not proceeded to a degree. This calculation is

vitiated—but only to the slightest extent—by the fact that in early days Universities were often used virtually as public schools. Of the 284, no fewer than 126 had enjoyed the approved training of school and University; 80 had dispensed with the discipline of school, and contented themselves with University training; 26 had been to a good school, but no University; and 52 free-lances had been to neither school nor University.

Of these numbers, perhaps none is surprising except that of the free-lances. But in a great many cases out of the 284 further training for the Church, the law, or medicine, and in some cases for two of these three professions, was superadded. Legal training was most affected, 60 being qualified as barristers or solicitors, although of course some—a minority—did not practise; 49 were trained for orders, took orders, or actually served some cure; and 17 were trained for or practised medicine. A few examples of comprehensive training may be quoted.

George Crabbe, after being educated at private schools, worked at a warehouse; was apprenticed, like Keats, to a surgeon, and practised for a time at Aldborough; took up literature in London under Burke's patronage, then returned to Aldborough as curate, and thenceforward combined the Church with literature. John Donne had experience of Oxford and Cambridge, and of Lincoln's Inn, and at the age of 42 took orders and was appointed chaplain to James I.

A somewhat rarer combination is that of Bar and Church, as found in the careers of William Warburton, Connop Thirlwall, and Edward Young. William Warburton, after a grammar-school education, did not proceed to a University, but adopted law as a profession, and then took orders in 1723. Thirlwall, of Charterhouse and Trinity, Cambridge, after a brilliant University career, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1825, and in 1827 took orders and returned to Cambridge. Young of Winchester and Corpus, Oxford, took a B.C.L. and D.C.L. (1719), was ordained in 1727, and became chaplain to George II., and in 1730 Rector of Welwyn.

The law and medicine, also a rare combination, are found together in the training of Thomas Lodge, John Locke, Sir James Mackintosh, and Henry Vaughan. Thomas Lodge, of Merchant Taylors' and Trinity, Cambridge, entered Lincoln's Inn, went to sea, and on his return took medical degrees at Oxford and Avignon, and practised in London; moreover he was married twice—an eventful career. John Locke, of Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, was a student of Gray's Inn, and in 1668 took a medical degree at Oxford. Sir James Mackintosh was educated chiefly at the Universities of Aberdeen and Edinburgh, and took a degree in medicine, but was also called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1795. Henry Vaughan, the "Swan of Usk," was at Jesus College, Oxford, began the study of law, but turned to medicine instead.

In the course of these inquiries certain schools were always intruding themselves upon our notice, and a comparison of these with regard to their literary output suggested itself. Naturally the schools of very early foundation have an advantage over those established later. We were struck by the frequency of mention of Westminster School, and on close inquiry found that Westminster and Eton shared equal honours so far as numbers go. Next to these was Charterhouse, then Winchester, then Harrow. Then came a batch of schools between which it was hard to distinguish.



but the leaders among them appeared to be St. Paul's, Christ's Hospital, and Rugby, the others being Manchester Grammar School, Merchant Taylors', King's College School, Edinburgh High School, and Magdalen College School.

The upshot of the inquiry is that, so far as such matters can be calculated, the best propædæutic for our sons whom we destine for a literary career is the combination of public school and University, set off preferably with a call to the Bar or ordination, though a medical degree as an extra is by no means to be underrated. An expensive and long training for a very precarious calling!

S. E. W.

### SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEY brought their season to a conclusion with a four-day sale of books on the 1st to the 4th inst. Some of the chief prices realized were as follows:—

A cabinet containing over 900 woodblocks by T. Bewick, 21l. R. Browning, Poetical Works, 17 vols., one of 250 copies on hand-made paper, 21l. 10s. Molière, (*Œuvres*, Nouvelle Édition (the reimpression), 6 vols., 18l. 15s. Les Métamorphoses d'Ovide, with numerous beautifully engraved plates after Eisen, Boucher, &c., 19l. 15s. America, The Remembrancer, Vols. I.-XIV., maps, half-calf, 18l. Architecture à la mode, with numerous fine plates, c. 1680, 23l. Ruskin, Complete Works, Library Edition, 37 vols., with numerous illustrations, 18l. Horse B.V.M. cum Calendario, printed on vellum with 14 large woodcuts and 29 smaller cuts, all coloured and illuminated, 15l. 10s. Siddur, in Hebrew, on vellum, 16l. Fabliaux, ou Contes du XII. et du XIII. Siècle, with numerous plates, 21l. 10s. Shakespeare, Plays, with the notes of Johnson and Steevens, with portraits and views, from the Battle Abbey Library, 19l. 15s. Horse B.V.M. cum Calendario, Flemish, XV. Cent., MS. on vellum in Gothic letters, with illuminated miniatures, 18l. Carlyle, Translations from the German and other volumes, all presentation copies, 20l. J. Huighen van Linschoten, His Discourse on Voyages in the East and West Indies, 47l. Statham, Abridgement of the Law with Cases up to the End of Henry VI., printed at Rouen by Guillaume le Tailleux for R. Pynson, very rare, 41l. Don Quixote, Shelton's translation, first edition, slightly defective, 41l. Milton, Of Reformation touching Church Discipline, and other publications, some slightly shaved, bound in 1 vol., 72l. Faerie Queene, Vol. I. second edition, Vol. II. first edition, 25l. Ben Jonson, Works, 2 vols., engraved title by Hole defective and mounted, 29l. 10s. Chronicon Nurembergense, Editio Prima, 18l. Max Beer-bohm, Album of 11 sketches relating to Gladstone, 25l. 10s. Tennyson, Maud, new edition, half-calf, presentation copy, with an additional autograph stanza, together with an autograph signed letter of the poet to W. R. Dempster, 93l. Papal Documents from Nicholas V. to Pius X., 52 in all, 16l. Glanville, De Proprietatibus Rerum, black-letter, fine copy, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, with two leaves in facsimile, 105l. Harris, Portraits of Game in South Dante, La Divina Commedia, with painted initials, Africa, with finely coloured plates, 16l. 10s. Venice, 1484, with signature of Michael Angelo on margin of Canto IV., 26l. Kit-Cat Club, by Faber, after Kneller, original edition, 18l. 15s. The total of the four days' sale amounted to 2,486l. 0s. 6d.

### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

#### ENGLISH.

##### Theology.

Church Quarterly Review, July, 3/  
Dimock (Rev. N.) On the Doctrine of the Church of England concerning the Eucharistic Presence, 2 vols. 5/ net.  
Holdsworth (Rev. W. W.), The Christ of the Gospels, 3/6  
The 41st Fernley Lecture.  
Journal of Theological Studies, July, 3/6 net.  
Lanier (Rev. J. J.), The Church Universal: a Restatement of Christianity in Terms of Modern Thought, 5/6 net.  
The Reinicker Lectures, delivered at the Virginia Theological Seminary in November, 1910.

Nahum, Jefeth b. Ali's Arabic Commentary, with Introduction, abridged Translation, and Notes, edited by Hartwig Hirschfeld.  
Forms Vol. III. of the Jew's College Publications.

##### Fine Art and Archaeology.

Georgian Society: Records of Eighteenth-Century Domestic Architecture and Decoration in Dublin, Vol. III.  
Jones (E. Alfred), The Gold and Silver of Windsor Castle, 147/ net.  
Rothery (Guy Cadogan), Ceilings and their Decoration: Art and Archaeology, 6/ net.  
With 28 illustrations. In the House Decoration Series.  
Sheffield Assay Office: Old Silver Platers and their Marks: being a Copy of the Register of the Sheffield Assay Office of the Persons concerned in the Manufacture of Goods plated with Silver, with an Introduction by B. W. Watson, 4/6 net; and a Copy of the Register of the Persons concerned in the Manufacture of Silver Wares, and of the Marks entered by them from 1773 to 1907, 18/ net.

Van de Put (Albert), Hispano-Moresque Ware of the Fifteenth Century: Supplementary Studies and some later Examples, 7/6 net.

Watts (George Frederick), O.M., 1817-1904: Reproductions of Sixty Pictures, 6d. net.  
Wroth (Warwick), Catalogue of the Coins of the Vandals, Ostrogoths, and Lombards, and of the Empires of Thessalonica, Nicæa, and Trebizond, in the British Museum, 22/6  
With an introduction and 43 plates.

##### Poetry and Drama.

Wright (K. A.), Sweet Songs of Many Voices, 3/6 net.

##### Music.

Van der Straeten (E.), The Romance of the Fiddle: the Origin of the Modern Virtuoso and the Adventures of his Ancestors, 17/6 net.

##### Bibliography.

Library, July, 3/ net.

##### History and Biography.

Alderman (Edwin Anderson) and Gordon (Armistead Churchill), J. L. M. Curry: a Biography, 8/6 net.  
An account of a member of Confederate Congresses at the time of the Civil War who afterwards became a Baptist minister in Virginia.

Botsford (George Willis), A History of the Ancient World, 6/6 net.

With maps and many illustrations.

Gibson (John C.), Henry Wardlaw, Founder of Saint Andrews University, 1/ net.

This sketch of the life of Bishop Wardlaw appeared in a condensed form in *The Glasgow Herald* of April 8.

Kennedy (Pringle), A History of the Great Moghuls; or, A History of the Badshahate of Delhi from 1605 to 1739 A.D., Vol. II.

The author dates his preface from Mozufferpore.

Macray (William Dunn), A Register of the Members of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford, from the Foundation of the College: New Series, Vol. VII. Fellows 1882-1910, 6/ net.

For review of Vol. V. see *Athen.* Jan. 12, 1907, p. 44.

Victoria History of the Counties of England: Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, Vol. IV.; and Lancaster, edited by William Farrer and J. Brownbill, Vol. IV., 31/6 each.

##### Geography and Travel.

Mansion House Guide: a Glimpse of the House and its Occupants, and a Short Account of some of its Treasures, 6d.

##### Education.

Phillips Exeter Academy Bulletin, June.  
The Academy is an old-established New Hampshire educational institution.

##### Philology.

Davies (J. Glyn), Welsh Metrics: Vol. I. Cywydd Deuair Hirion, Part I., 4/6 net.

Plato's Phædo, 5/  
Edited, with introduction and notes, by John Burnet.

Tatlock (Rev. W.), Manual of Latin Phonography: being Pitman's Shorthand adapted to the Latin Language.

##### School Books.

English Literature for Secondary Schools: English prose for Repetition, selected and arranged by N. L. Frazer; and Stories from Hans Andersen, selected and arranged by Mrs. P. A. Barnett, 1/ each.

Lamb's Essays of Elia, 3/  
Edited, with introduction and notes by O. C. Williams.

##### Science.

Brewer (Robert W. A.), The Art of Aviation: a Handbook upon Aeroplanes and their Engines, with Notes upon Propellers, 10/6 net.

Second edition, revised and enlarged, with many illustrations.

Dudgeon (Gerald C.), The Agricultural and Forest Products of British West Africa, 5/ net.

With maps and illustrations. One of the Imperial Institute Handbooks.

Grouse in Health and in Disease: being the Final Report of the Committee of Inquiry on Grouse Disease, 2 vols., 42/ net.

For review see p. 189.

Imms (A. D.), A Laboratory Sketch-Book of Zoology for Indian Students, 7/ net.

McAlpine (D.), The Smuts of Australia (*Ustilaginæ*): their Structure, Life History, Treatment and Classification. With 312 Illustrations, 10/ net.

Regan (C. Tate), British Freshwater Fishes, 6/  
An account of the fishes of our lakes and rivers.

##### Fiction.

Broster (D. K.) and Taylor (G. W.), Chantemerle, 6/  
For notice see p. 181.

Bullock (Shan F.), Hetty, 6/  
The story of an Ulster family.

Burmester (Frances G.), A Bavarian Village Player, 6/  
Tells of a reformer whose will and brain power were not equal to his spirit.

Cameron (Charlotte), A Passion in Morocco, 6/  
A prince of Morocco, returning to his native country from Oxford, is fascinated by the beauty of an English girl, whom he contrives to carry off into the desert. By his bravery and devotion he succeeds in winning her hand and heart.

Connolly (Mrs. R. M.), Bernadu, 3/6  
A tale of modern Malaya.

Curtis (Capt. Henry), The Scales of Chance, 2/ net.

An impecunious youth succumbs to the glamour of Raffles, is mistaken for an undertaker, and bribed to remove a corpse. In the developments which follow, the usual ingredients of melodramatic fiction are utilized.

Dewey (E. B.), A Big Horse to Ride, 6/  
An intimate story of a dancer's life from girlhood onwards in England and America, told in an autobiographical form.

Heilgers (Louise), Tabloid Tales, 1/ net.

Sixty-four short stories.

Herbertson (Agnes Grozier), Deborah, 6/  
The story of the adventures of a gently-nurtured woman, who, having been obliged to leave her husband changes places with a servant. Her inadequate efforts to act her part result in her being subjected to some indignities, from which she at length escapes by making a second marriage, after the death of her first husband.

Lotus Library: The Diamond Necklace, by Franz Funck-Brentano, translated by H. Sutherland Edwards; The Disaster, by Paul and Victor Marguerite, translated, with an Introductory Memoir, by Frederic Lees; and The Poison Dealer, by Georges Ohnet, translated by F. Rothwell, 1/6 net each.

Mackenzie (W. A.), The Red Star of Night, 2/ net.

A somewhat lurid tale of an anarchist secret society.

McKeown (Norman), The Muck Rake, 2/ net.

Describes types which are to be met in and around a gold-mining district, and the love-affairs which influence their lives.

Madge Carrington and her Welsh Neighbours, by "Draig Glas," 6/  
For notice see p. 181.

Vahey (Herbert L.), A Prisoner in Paradise, 6/  
A solitary white trader in one of the islands of the Pacific suddenly tires of his environment and seeks happiness in civilization. He fails to find it, however, and returns to his island home and his half-caste wife.

Wylie (I. A. R.), In Different Keys, 6/  
Twelve short tales.

##### General Literature.

Arias (Harmodio), The Panama Canal: a Study in International Law and Diplomacy, 10/6 net.

One of the studies in Economics and Political Science by writers connected with the London School of Economics.

Askew (John Bertram), Pros and Cons: a Newspaper Reader's and Debater's Guide to the Leading Controversies of the Day (Political, Social, Religious, &c.), 1/ net.

Fifth edition, rewritten and enlarged by W. T. Swan Sonnenschein, with many new articles and an index.

Evans (D. Owen), The Insurance Bill Made Clear: a Guide for the Million, 6d. net.

Hindustan Review, July, 8 annas.

Lilley's Magazine, No. 1, June; No. 2, July, 6d. each.

An Australian magazine containing stories, articles, verses, and pictures.  
Wilson (Sir Roland K.), *The Province of the State*, 7/6 net.

The author is inclined to believe that if the ideas of Bentham, or those of the Early Victorian Radicals, had been at any time really dominant in Parliament, general prosperity and contentment would have cut the ground from under the feet of the Socialists, and we should have heard very little of either Marxian or Fabian Collectivism.

#### FOREIGN.

##### *History and Biography.*

Caron (Pierre), *Paris pendant la Terreur: Rapports des Agents secrets du Ministre de l'Intérieur: Vol. I. 27 Août—25 Décembre, 1793*, 8fr.

Le Roux (L.), *L'Armée romaine de Bretagne*, 6fr.

With maps.

Pinon (René), *L'Europe et la Jeune Turquie: les Aspects nouveaux de la Question d'Orient*, 5fr.

With 2 maps.

##### *Philology.*

Xápiras: Friedrich Leo zum sechzigsten Geburtstag dargebracht, 16m.

Papers contributed by 21 scholars.

Malten (Ludolf), *Kyrene: sagengeschichtliche und historische Untersuchungen*, 8m.

Vol. XX. of *Philologische Untersuchungen*.

Wiener Beiträge zur Englischen Philologie: Part XXXIV. Joanna Bailie's Play on the Passions, von Dr. Alfred Badstuber, 4m.; Part XXXV. Milton und Caedmon, von Stephanie v. Gajsek.

##### *General Literature.*

Sendero Teosófico (El), No. I., 15 cents.

The first issue of a Californian monthly Theosophical review, edited by Katherine Tingley.

\* \* All books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending books.

## Literary Gossip.

MR. AND MRS. EGERTON CASTLE's lively story 'The Lost Iphigenia,' which has been appearing in *The Cornhill*, will be published in volume form by Messrs. Smith & Elder on the 24th. The story deals with the strange and poignant experiences of a young singer under the influence of a great composer, Lothner.

MESSRS. METHUEN's autumn announcements include in fiction 'Hilda Lessways,' by Mr. Arnold Bennett, a continuation of 'Clayhanger' in which the plot is said to be more exciting than is usual in the author's serious novels; Mr. Conrad's 'Under Western Eyes,' which has been appearing in *The English Review*; 'Dan Russel the Fox,' by the clever authors of 'Some Experiences of an Irish R.M.'; and 'Good Boy Seldom: a Romance of Advertisement,' by Mr. Oliver Onions, whose 'Little Devil Doubt' is gratefully remembered by many.

In belles-lettres the same firm promise 'Maurice Maeterlinck,' by Mr. Edward Thomas; 'The Ballad of the White Horse,' and a volume of essays, by Mr. G. K. Chesterton; 'Old Lamps for New,' another set of essays by Mr. E. V. Lucas, the longest of which deals with Vermeer of Delft; and 'First and Last,' by Mr. Belloc, uniform with his previous collections of papers.

MESSRS. SIDGWICK & JACKSON hope to publish in September an elaborate book on 'Edinburgh Revisited' by Mr. James Bone, with drawings by Mr. Hanslip Fletcher.

The text claims freshness in dealing with the New Town, which, since it reached maturity, has received scant attention, and the interiors of the houses of the Lawnmarket, High Street, and Canongate, once inhabited by the nobility and gentry, but now by the poor. Mr. Fletcher is well known as a portrayer of picturesque architecture, and sixteen of his drawings will be specially reproduced in colotype.

"THE MAUVE LIBRARY" of fiction will make its first appearance in September with 'Everybody's Lonesome,' by Miss Clara E. Laughlin. This will be followed in October by 'A Melody in Silver' by Mr. Keene Abbott. As the publishers, Messrs. Putnam, promise in each volume "a story of sentiment," the series should appeal to the public. But we cannot help regretting that the craze for "a happy ending" should have been so widely imposed on the novelist of to-day.

THERE seems a distinct revival of interest in Shelley. Messrs. Methuen promise this autumn an edition of the poems edited and annotated by Mr. C. D. Locock, with an introduction by Mr. A. Clutton-Brock; and 'Shelley and his Friends in Italy,' by Mrs. Rossetti Angeli, illustrated by Mr. Maxwell Armfield.

SOME years since Mr. Stanley Weyman announced that he had given up story-telling. His tales are represented by twenty volumes, and, by arrangement with the respective publishers, Messrs. Smith & Elder will issue a collection of them in the same style as their thin-paper novels of Henry Seton Merriman. The edition will be termed "The Author's Complete Edition," and Mr. Weyman will write a Preface to it. The volumes will be issued in the chronological order of their first publication, seven appearing in October, seven in November, and the final six well before Christmas. The edition will be published by Messrs. Longman in the Colonies and India, and on the Continent.

SIR J. K. LAUGHTON writes:—

"I have not seen 'The Baronetage under Twenty-Seven Sovereigns,' which you review in your issue of August 5th, but I must point out that, of the statement which it apparently makes, 'Baronets are alluded to by Queen Mary, though a gap occurs in the reign of Queen Elizabeth,' the latter part is not quite correct. They are not perhaps alluded to, but they are distinctly mentioned in the commission to Lord Howard as Commander-in-Chief, the date of which is December 21st, 1587 (S.P. Dom. Eliz. ccvi. 41; Patent Roll 30 Elizabethæ, part 17, m. 7 d; or, as more generally accessible, my 'Defeat of the Spanish Armada,' vol. i. p. 20, n. 2)."

THE two letters which Mr. Austin Dobson prints with commentary as 'A Fielding "Find"' in *The National Review* for this month are well worth reading, as an appendix to the Lisbon 'Journal.' The great novelist on his last

journey writes to his brother Jack about cider and wine, and mingles incisive comment with classical quotation, showing wonderful spirits for a sick man.

WE regret to hear of the death at Watford of the Rev. James Stuart, who had been the literary editor of *The Baptist Times* since the days of Dr. Angus, when it was published under the title of *The Freeman*. He was also for many years Editor of *The Baptist Magazine*. He received his education at Rawdon College and at Glasgow University. While at Manchester he formed a close friendship with Dr. Maclaren, whose advice largely induced him to move to Watford. Mr. Stuart was a man of excellent taste and varied reading, and the merits of his criticism were recognized by many writers and thinkers of the last generation.

'OLD ENGLISH LIBRARIES: the Making, Collection, and Use of Books during the Middle Ages,' by Mr. Ernest A. Savage, with a chapter by the author and Mr. James Hutt on the Libraries of Oxford, should be a book of considerable interest. It will appear as one of Messrs. Methuen's "Antiquary's Books" this autumn.

THE death occurred at Edinburgh last week of the Rev. Dr. George Robson, a prominent leader of the United Free Church of Scotland. In Scotland he was familiarly known as editor of *The Missionary Record*; but theological students owed him thanks as the translator of Dörner's 'History of Protestant Theology' and Dr. Warnack's 'History of Protestant Missions.'

THE French Institute has suffered a serious loss by the death of the distinguished economist M. Lefébure, who has just died at the age of 73. He was a native of Orbey, near Colmar. In 1869 he was elected Deputy for Altkirch, and was a member of the second De Broglie Cabinet, but retired from political life in 1874, devoting himself entirely to political economy. His best-known book is 'L'Économie rurale en Alsace.' He was the founder of the Société des Bibliothèques populaires d'Alsace, and an active member of various other institutions; and was elected to the Académie des Sciences Morales in 1903.

ITALY honours her poets. The Committee of the Agricultural Exhibition in Catania, finding itself in possession of considerable profits, decided to purchase for 40,000 lire the library, pictures, and works of art belonging to the poet Mario Rapisardi, a native of Catania, who is incapacitated by age and illness, and to leave him in possession of the property till his death.

PROF. COLMAR GRÜNHAGEN, whose death in his 84th year is reported from Breslau, was Professor of History at the University of that town, and author of a number of valuable works, dealing mainly with the history of Silesia, including 'Aus dem Sagenkreise Friedrichs des Grossen,' 'Geschichte Schlesiens,' and 'Schlesien unter Friedrich dem Grossen.'



## SCIENCE

*The Grouse in Health and in Disease: being the Final Report of the Committee of Inquiry on Grouse Disease.* 2 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THIS elaborate Report, divided into three parts and twenty-three chapters, is the work of many writers—an arrangement which, though not conducive to fluency in the account of the Committee's proceedings, could not, in the nature of the case, be avoided; for he would indeed be an able secretary who could take up the many and different subjects treated, and so connect them as to produce a continuous and easily read narrative.

The Introduction is by Lord Lovat, and explains that after preliminary discussion in June, 1904, a Committee of Inquiry, of which he was chairman, with the Marquis of Tullibardine, Mackintosh of Mackintosh, Mr. R. H. Rimington-Wilson, Mr. J. Graham, Mr. D. W. Drummond, Mr. R. C. Munro Ferguson, Earl de Grey (now Marquis of Ripon), and Lord Henry Scott as members, was formed, with Dr. William Somerville to represent the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, on whose retirement Mr. T. H. Middleton was appointed. It would be difficult to make a better selection. Lord Onslow, then President of the Board of Agriculture, was approached for assistance, and the Committee was formally appointed, with the proviso that no charge to public funds should be made, and that expenses should be met by the members or by subscription. Appeal was made to a limited number of owners and tenants of grouse moors, and was responded to perhaps as well as might be expected, but insufficiently for the scale on which work was proposed. The assistance of experts, who placed themselves at the disposal of the Committee "unremunerated, or at best remunerated at an entirely inadequate scale," and of local correspondents (chiefly owners, estate agents, and gamekeepers), was secured, and public spirit in a measure supplied the support denied by the State, and made possible a success imperilled by questionable economy. The work extended over six years, and cost 4,366*l.* That so much was done for so small a sum is creditable to all concerned, especially "to the constant vigilance and unselfish insistence on economy on the part of the Secretary." The services of the various experts are acknowledged, and particular mention is made of Mr. A. S. Leslie, the Secretary.

Part I. of the Report deals with the grouse in normal condition; with its history, infantile mortality (much as with the human race), plumage varying with the season and the sex, purity of breed, local variation modified by artificial transportation, foreign importation and such relevant matters, the conclusion reached being that uniformity rather

than variability is the rule. From the examination of many skins it was found that the birds are blacker in the Northern Highlands, redder towards the West of Scotland and Ireland; but from mixing of breeds local variation is to some extent confused. The plumage of the different types is well shown in many excellent plates. The difficulty, as the season advances, of distinguishing between the sexes, and between old and young birds, is well known, and methods of settling the points are described. For practical purposes the common and old-fashioned plan of holding the bird by the lower beak is the simplest: if the jaw bends, it is young; if it does not, the bird is old. Dissection alone will with certainty determine questions of age, and nowhere more surely than on the dinner-table, though, when the bird has arrived there, it is too late to mend mistakes.

A chapter, illustrated by some beautiful plates of heather and various berries, is devoted to the food of grouse. Heather forms the principal part, supplemented by the blaeberry (whortleberry), the cranberry, &c.; in addition, insect food (specially in the case of chicks) was found in the crops, and grit is indispensable. Grouse eat more in winter than in other seasons; hence the value of an abundant supply of young heather, which can only be ensured by the disputed practice of burning. It follows that the capacity of a moor for carrying game depends mainly on its feeding qualities during winter, and these, in turn, on its wise and careful treatment. Oats, too, when cut and in stook, attract packs of grouse from considerable distances. It is said (p. 25) that this is not a universal rule, and that, as the moor is improved, the stooks and stubble are less frequented, and the health of the birds is improved, the inference being that corn is an unwholesome diet.

At p. 82 it is hinted that the grouse on stooks, knowing that they are robbing the crofter, and with the uneasy conscience which waits on evil-doing, eat voraciously from fear of being disturbed, swallowing husk and all in their greed, differing in that respect from the gentlemanly partridge, who picks and chooses, and eats the grain only. Moreover, the gluttons eat too much, get heavy and stupid, and in taking flight damage themselves, while (p. 178) "their habitual weariness [wariness] seems to leave them." This is more or less an opinion gathered from keepers, and, though these men are admirable observers, and generally safe guides so long as they stick to what they have seen, they are less trustworthy when they make deductions. Considerable experience of grouse on stooks and on the stubble induces in us the belief that in feeding they follow the same general rules which guide men and other animals, with similar results.

The requirements of grouse in the way of water are treated by Mr. Leslie. He states that the majority of moor-owners and naturalists are firmly convinced that grouse do drink, whilst others hold that

water is not necessary. Here is a noble opportunity for ingenuity and argument, equal at least to the well-worn theme, Do salmon feed in fresh water? The evidence is conflicting—just as it should be—and research, so far, has led to inconclusive results; dew may take the place of springs, but, after all, is not dew water? However, this question, complicated by infection from *Trichostrongylus pergandis*, is believed by the Committee to be of great importance. Grit has already been mentioned as indispensable to grouse; it is found bigger in old birds, smaller in chicks, and is mostly quartz and felspar, though occasionally other material, including grains of shot, is found in the gizzard; it serves the purpose of teeth in mammals.

In chap. v. the process of feeding and digestion, in health and in disease, is carefully described and fully illustrated; and in the next chapter the weight of grouse as bearing on grouse disease is considered.

Part II., 'The Grouse in Disease,' is, as might be expected, the longest of the book, occupying 225 pages in comparison with the 147 of Part I., and the 131 of Part III. The main object of the Committee was to investigate the disease, and the steps they took are set forth at p. 149, whilst their conclusions are stated on the next page. Besides the special disease, grouse are liable to death from many other causes. The dangers to which the bird is normally subject account, we fancy, for more than all other sources of death taken together, but in addition many are killed by collision with wire or fences.

Mr. Edward Wilson, who deals with the causes of mortality, divides them into—A. Those referable to Artificial Conditions; B. Those referable to Natural Conditions; and here it may be noted that, by a slip, under heading B the word "Artificial" has been substituted for "Natural." Death due to natural causes must not be overlooked, but at present it can only be treated as clearing the way for the investigation of grouse disease. That in its epidemic form is now far more serious than formerly, owing to the great rise in value of grouse moors and their importance to estates in the kingdom.

Much attention has been given to the subject; many experts (pre-eminent among whom was Klein) and sportsmen have contributed towards an understanding of its pathology, and as many hypotheses and theories have been supplied. Klein believed the disease to be a form of acute infectious pneumonia, whilst Dr. Cobbold held that it was due to parasites. The Committee after careful consideration think that these experts were dealing with two distinct diseases—well-conditioned birds which died rapidly from acute pneumonia, and emaciated piners which died from extreme parasitism. Klein held the field at the time he worked, for he was far ahead of other bacteriologists; that he is now held

"to be in error merely shows how dependent is science upon the methods available at the moment, and how impossible it is for any

one at any time to be certain that even the most probable explanation of observed facts is the right one."

Doubt arose as to the correctness of the diagnosis, and this was confirmed by Dr. Seligmann's observations. To him the Committee owe much, and they cordially acknowledge the fact; he resigned in December, 1907, when he went to Ceylon, and was succeeded by Drs. L. Cobbett and G. S. Graham-Smith. In spite of the vigilance of the inquiry spread over six years, there is still uncertainty, but

"on one point the Committee can speak with entire confidence. During the whole period of the Inquiry, from 1904 to 1910, there has not been a single outbreak of 'Grouse Disease' in which the birds died without loss of weight."

In chaps. x. to xvi. various parasites are minutely described, both as to development and treatment. Chap. xii., on the pathology of the disease, by Drs. Cobbett and Graham-Smith, reprinted from *The Journal of Hygiene* for 1910, deserves careful study, as, indeed, do all these chapters, but their contents generally are too technical to be adequately treated here.

The first chapter (xvii.) of Part III., 'Management and Economics of Grouse Moors,' begins by recapitulating some of the Committee's work, and asserts that,

"after examining nearly two thousand cases of death from other than natural causes, and the facts and surrounding circumstances of over two hundred separate outbreaks of disease, the Committee have arrived at the conclusion that the Strongyle worm, and the Strongyle worm alone, is the immediate *causa causans* of adult 'Grouse Disease.'"

Hence moor management resolves itself into restraining the predisposing causes which assist the Strongyle to hurt the grouse, and helping the birds to resist the ever-present evil. With this is involved the question of keeping the stock at the maximum the moor can support, and how that may be best done is the difficulty. Four examples of successful treatment are given—Bolton Abbey Moors and Broomhead Moor in Yorkshire, Carron Moor and Cawdor Moor in Scotland—and from these the results are most encouraging. They are summarized on p. 391, and though the deductions are indisputable, being those to which common sense points, they scarcely seem to warrant the labour and skill which have been employed to establish them. Perhaps this impression is caused by the division of management into so many chapters or subheads. There are six of these after the preliminary one, and first comes heather-burning, regarding which there is great diversity of opinion, and perhaps a great ignorance. In the old days, when grouse counted for nothing, and sheep for everything, the moors were heavily burnt; as grouse became more valuable, burning was restricted, and, the experience of the Committee leads them to believe, with evil consequences. They find that the interests of sheep and grouse need not

conflict, and that severe burning—say to the extent of from one-eighth to one-twelfth of the moor—is beneficial. Now, with every respect for the superior knowledge of the Committee, we are disposed to recommend caution in the acceptance of this view; it may be absolutely sound, as it no doubt is generally. Lord Lovat's conclusions stated on pp. 396-7 deserve the fullest consideration; but there are incidental matters undiscussed. Of these, a main point, surely, is whether the presence of sheep on a grouse moor is or is not desirable. Serious drawbacks accompany them. At the lambing season, when the birds are nesting, and repose is specially desirable, shepherds with dogs are all over the moor twice a day. It is well known that their knowledge of the nests is unequalled by that of master or keeper. Thus, if ill-disposed, they have the power to do infinite mischief; even when they are entirely friendly, some damage by the dogs and disturbance by the men is inevitable.

The spread of bracken and grass at the expense of heather is in places very marked, and so far no remedy has been devised for this change. A page is devoted to draining, to which the author is partial. Drainage is a difficult matter which should never be left to ignorant persons; much technical skill is required to prevent it from doing more harm than good. Moors and morasses serve as nature's regulator of floods; like a sponge, they retain the moisture, parting with it slowly, and gradually raising the burns and rivers; but drainage in the absence of regulation accelerates the floods, making them shorter and more violent, destroying both bed and banks.

Keepers and preservation are also dealt with by Lord Lovat, whose conclusions are mainly sound, though, as is natural, he looks on the various questions from the landlord's point of view. With regard to vermin, he is, perhaps, unnecessarily severe; this is excusable when one realizes that his objects are the preservation of game and the artificial treatment of moors so that they may carry a maximum head. These desires being taken for granted, nature's balance between grouse and their enemies cannot be maintained; and Lord Lovat's views may be accepted provided indiscriminate slaughter of the latter is prevented.

In short, grouse-shooting is yearly becoming more artificial; nature is assisted or obstructed at every turn, and its balance of animal powers destroyed; the stock requires as much attention as sheep, and the keeper is expected to know how many nests are on his beat, if not how many eggs in each nest! The system is almost that which prevails on a well-managed poultry farm.

Attention is invited to some interesting notes on the Broomhead Moor by its owner, Mr. Rimington-Wilson, with which the remarks on p. 385 may, with advantage, be compared. The increase of bags from 200 brace in 1870 to 2,700 brace in some forty years bears striking

testimony to the sound management of master and keeper.

Vol. II., which consists of Appendixes and maps, does not call for detailed notice, though its careful perusal is advisable. Many interesting matters must be passed over here without remark; but this may truly be said, that no owner or tenant of grouse moors should be without this admirable Report, while it should take its place in the library as a book of reference.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*The Kacháris.* By the late Rev. Sidney Endle. (Macmillan & Co.)—The author, as Mr. J. D. Anderson informs us in the sympathetic memoir prefixed to this volume, laboured as a missionary and planter's chaplain for upwards of forty years in the Assam Valley. He seems to have been on the best of terms with his Kachári flock, possessing as he did that excellent passport to the native heart, a thorough knowledge of the language, on which he published an excellent monograph in 1884. He was accustomed, we are told, to travel on foot from one village to another, and was greeted, joyously and often noisily as *gāmi-ni-brai*, "old man of the village," when he would share in the village festivities, enjoy the primitive jokes that flew about, and yet contrive to put in a word in season as his duty bade him.

The present study is valuable to the anthropologist, if only because it embodies the judgment of a good and kindly man to the effect that the simple life of savages can be good and kindly in nearly all respects. The chapter on social and domestic life concludes thus:—

"On the whole it may perhaps be safely said that the social and domestic life of the Kachári is not without its pleasing and satisfactory features. It is probably for the most part far sounder and more wholesome than the life of great cities, whether in Asia or Europe; and it is with no little dismay and sorrow that the writer would see any hasty, ill-considered attempts made to supplant or override this simple, primitive, patriarchal life through the introduction of a one-sided materialistic civilization."

On the other hand, the details are not handled in any very scientific way. In particular, the section on religion is poor, partly because comparative hierology is scarcely a subject that comes within the mental purview of our author, and partly, we may suspect, because his native charges may have thought it best to exercise a certain discretion in his presence. One of the most interesting facts recorded in this line is that the Mosá-ároi, otherwise known in Darrang as Bāgh-laroi, the tiger-folk, a sub-tribe or sept of the Bara race, still regard it as the correct thing to go into mourning for twenty-four hours or so whenever a tiger dies near their village. Solid food is tabooed—no slight privation to the Kachári, stout fellows, and in fact the navvies of Assam *par excellence*. Then at the end of the fast there must be a general clean-up, the floors and walls being smeared with a compost of mud and cow-dung, clothes and brazen utensils being thoroughly cleansed in running water, and earthenware vessels that have been used at all being actually broken and thrown away. Lastly, *Sānti-Jal*, "the water of peace," is drunk, and the flesh of a sacrificed fowl or pig eaten, by all the clansmen in common. Such a practice as this, considered along with



the sacred obligations of certain other septa, as, for instance, those of the jute-folk and the leech-folk to chew each their peculiar eponym on solemn occasions, fully justifies us in ascribing these survivals to totemism. Mr. Endle, indeed, states that the subdivisions in question were originally endogamous. Col. Gurdon, however, the Director of Ethnology to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, appends a note in which, whilst admitting that the evidence is conflicting, he states his own belief that the Kachari sub-tribes formerly "married out," as those of their kinsmen, the Mech, do to this day.

It remains to add that the choice folktales which help to swell the volume were collected by Mr. Anderson, who, in the case of three, has given a word-for-word translation. The comparative philologist will be interested to note how a language of the agglutinative type is being gradually modified by contact with the inflectional speech of Assamese and Bengali neighbours. Those authorities who have thought that they could detect an Iberian syntax underlying the Celtic vocabulary of Wales might do worse than look to Assam for confirmatory evidence of their general principle; for here Aryan languages have imposed themselves on people who are largely non-Aryan in race, and must have once spoken dialects as monosyllabic as Chinese.

*Illumination, its Distribution and Measurement.* By A. P. Trotter. (Macmillan & Co.)—The remarkable progress made in the last few years in methods of artificial illumination has had the effect of leading people to appreciate the value of the scientific measurement of light. The moment is therefore opportune for a work dealing with this subject in a style abreast of current research, and Mr. Trotter has shown himself eminently fitted to write it.

The existing units and standards of light, the methods of measuring light and illumination now available, and the best method of distributing light in practice are discussed, the descriptions of various types of illumination-photometers being exceptionally full and clear.

As was to be expected from Mr. Trotter, the book is written in a lucid manner, and is well furnished with suitable illustrations. Good features are the constant reference to the work of other writers, and the very serviceable bibliography included in the Appendix.

#### RESEARCH NOTES.

PROF. H. RUBENS (of Berlin), who has already done much to increase our knowledge of the infra-red or heat rays, has now pushed his researches further. With the help of Prof. R. W. Wood (of Baltimore) and of his own countryman, Dr. O. von Bayer, he has succeeded in separating the different wave-lengths of the ether vibrations immediately below the visible spectrum to a much greater extent than has yet been accomplished. To effect this he employs, not a prism as heretofore, but the chromatic aberrations of quartz lenses, the wave-lengths being measured by an interferometer with quartz plates. In the result, he has discovered a series of rays emitted by the mercury-vapour lamp with a wave-length of three hundred and fourteen microns (or nearly a third of a millimetre), having peculiar properties. All dielectrics seem transparent to them, and they pass without hindrance

through paraffin, ebonite, amber, and water, and, with some absorption, through glass, mica, fluoride of calcium, rock-salt, and sylvine, while they also penetrate black paper and lamp-black. In all this they show a great likeness to the rays of Hertz, which are their near neighbours in the scale of ether-waves, the shortest Hertz ray known having a wave-length of three millimetres. As it is unlikely that any unforeseen properties belong to this very small interval on the scale, it may be said that there is practically no part of it unknown to us from the oscillations given off by a discharging Leyden jar with a wave-length of a thousand kilometres to the ultra-violet rays of less than the millionth of a millimetre. It would seem, then, that any discoveries of the kind in future must be reserved for the ultra-violet end of the spectrum.

Mr. T. H. Laby and Mr. P. Burbidge write to a contemporary from the Victoria College (University of New Zealand) at Wellington, describing some experiments begun by them at the Cavendish Laboratory with the object of determining the nature of the Gamma radiation from radium and other highly radio-active bodies. As has been often said in these Notes, Sir Joseph Thomson and most of the Cambridge physicists adhere to the theory put forward by the late Sir George Stokes that these, like the X or Röntgen rays which they resemble, are irregular pulses in the ether; while Prof. W. H. Bragg has endeavoured to show that they are streams of particles consisting of "doublets," or positive and negative electrons in combination. Mr. Laby and Mr. Burbidge announce that their experiments, of which they promise a full account later, have brought them to the conclusion, either that the Gamma rays from radium are projected particles, or that the number of ions produced in air by a constant source of Alpha rays is subject to fluctuation.

The production of the ultra-violet rays now in practical use for the sterilization of water as well as for photographic purposes continues to receive attention. MM. Courmont and Nogier having lately remarked that the emission of ultra-violet rays by a mercury-vapour lamp in quartz rapidly diminishes, Dr. Gustave Le Bon writes in the *Comptes Rendus* of the Académie des Sciences that he noted this fact fourteen years ago in his book 'L'Évolution de la Matière,' and that it is due not, as MM. Courmont and Nogier say, to the opacity of quartz when exposed to mercury vapour, but to the deposition of invisible particles on the quartz envelope of the light, which can be removed by wiping it with a fine cloth. He further says that the dissociating action of the ultra-violet rays is in inverse ratio to their penetrating power, and that those with a wave-length of less than 0.250 of a micron have so little power of penetration that a plate of glass one-tenth of a millimetre in thickness is as impervious to them as lead, while at the same time they dissociate the atoms of all bodies. He takes the occasion to reiterate his thesis that all bodies struck by ultra-violet rays give out a radiation like the cathode rays, and that radio-activity is not confined to one or two substances like radium, but is, in his own words, "an absolutely universal phenomenon." M. Ch. Fabry and H. Buisson, who have lately received a grant from the Académie in aid of their researches into the ultra-violet rays, question MM. Courmont and Nogier's statement as to the diminution of their emission by the quartz mercury-vapour lamp, and say that one made by the Allgemeine Elektrische Gesellschaft and used by them in their experiments showed no falling-off in output

after being kept working for six hundred hours.

M. J. Pionchon draws attention to the fact that when two metallic electrodes are placed in an electrolytic solution and equilibrium is established between them by means of a potentiometer, this is disturbed by shaking one of the electrodes, which is best done by hanging it to a flexible support. But while, if the negative electrode be shaken, the electro-motive force of the current is diminished, it is increased if the same treatment be applied to the positive, and everything goes to show that the result of the shaking is to cause an increase of positive electricity. The experiment that he describes was effected with zinc electrodes, in a solution of sulphate of zinc, and should not be difficult to repeat; but he has not yet found any metal which does not exhibit the same phenomenon in a greater or less degree. If the result is not due to a slight increase in the depth of the electrolyte in the immediate neighbourhood of the shaken electrode—a theory which does not appear to be absolutely excluded by M. Pionchon's own account of his experiments—it would seem that he has at last hit upon one distinction the more between positive and negative electricity.

In a recent number of *The Philosophical Magazine* Mr. W. M. Thornton propounds a new theory with regard to globular lightning or fireballs which deserves attention. As is well known, besides sheet lightning, or the reflection of a storm miles away, and forked lightning, or the zigzag discharge which can be intercepted and rendered harmless by a properly earthed lightning conductor, an electric storm of great intensity will sometimes produce globes of fire as large as a football, which travel slowly in a horizontal direction and finally burst with great violence, although they are in no way affected by contact with pointed or other conductors. In their most harmless form, they are known as St. Elmo's Fire, or the "corposants" which sometimes appear on the yards of ships during an electric storm. All attempts to reproduce them experimentally have failed, and their nature has hitherto remained a mystery. Mr. Thornton, however, hazards the theory that they are composed wholly or in part of a gas heavier than air, which he decides can only be ozone, basing his decision in great part on the blue colour which these fireballs generally exhibit. On the whole, he thinks it most probable that they consist of a mixture of ozone and oxygen, both in a dissociated condition, and charged probably by the train of electric waves set up by a violent discharge of forked lightning. The theory is ingenious, but globular lightning has hitherto proved much too dangerous to investigate at close quarters, and the question is unlikely to be solved until some means of reproducing the phenomenon experimentally is discovered.

M. H. Deslandres in the *Comptes Rendus* quoted above has a paper demonstrating that the principal facts known concerning the sun's chromosphere can be explained if we suppose that its gas is ionized with a predominance of ions of the same sign and exposed to a weak magnetic field like that exhibited in the case of the earth. The ionization in question may be caused, in his opinion, by movements of the surface of the sun's atmosphere, by the presence of highly radio-active bodies deduced from the production of helium, by the emission of electrons from bodies at high temperature, or by all these causes combined. The magnetic field, he considers, has the effect of transforming the energy of the vertical

movements, which give rise to the emission of light and electrons, into the mechanical energy of rotation, and this, according to him, explains at once the rotation and the spherical shape of the heavenly bodies. He thinks, however, that it may have been set up in the first instance by the influence of a flat ring such as now surrounds Saturn.

Another interesting communication to the Académie is that from M. Y. Manouélian describing some histological researches undertaken by him at the instance of the veteran M. Élie Metchnikoff. After examining carefully different sections of the walls of arteries afflicted with sclerosis, or hardening, a complaint that has hitherto been looked upon as a necessary concomitant of old age, he has come to the conclusion that the determining cause of the lesions in question is not what has hitherto been supposed. He finds, for instance, that the intra-venal injection of staphylococci, whether alive, or killed by exposure to a temperature of 100° C., or merely enfeebled by heating for an hour, in every case produces hardening of the arteries such as is shown by the sections sent him. But he sees besides good reason to think that the chief cause of the hardening is to be looked for in the nervous system. He finds, in fact, that the sclerotic patches all show degeneration of the elastic fibres and the substitution for them of conjunctive tissue, to which he thinks only a nervous origin can be assigned. Hence he suggests that the disease which produces arterio-sclerosis, whether it be old age or any other, does so by attacking in the first instance the nervous system, which bears out in some sort M. Metchnikoff's phagocytic theory. He promises, however, to investigate this thoroughly, both experimentally and otherwise.

M. J. Bergonié, who has done much to promote the therapeutic use of electricity in France, also makes a communication to the same *Comptes Rendus* on the electrical treatment of chronic rheumatism. This, he says, is one of the diseases M. Bouchard has already classified as being due to arrest of nutrition. He does not think that light-baths and the other remedies now employed are likely to have any permanent effect; but he states that he has seen the greatest benefit result from the alternate contraction and expansion of the muscles by electricity, the joints being at the same time kept rigid. This treatment may, he says, be pursued for as long as two hours a day, and the effect is at once seen in the increased activity of the exchanges within the organism, the quantity of oxygen absorbed and of carbonic acid excreted being considerably augmented. The treatment should, according to him, be applied to all the muscles of the body as far as possible, and leads directly to the increase of muscular power and a better regulation of the temperature. In every case he found his patients dispensing with unnecessary clothing after the first fortnight, while at the same time the increased activity of the exchanges was verified by an apparatus invented by himself. F. I.

### Science Gossip.

MESSRS. METHUEN's books for the autumn include 'The Growth of a Planet,' by Mr. Edwin S. Grew, an attempt to group the modern theories and hypotheses on the subject; 'Prevention and Cure,' in which Mr. Eustace Miles suggests some remedies for common ailments; and 'The Real Cause of Stammering and Stuttering,' by Mr.

Alfred Appelt, who gives a survey of the systems of cure hitherto advocated, and the results of his own experience as the Principal of an Institute for Stammerers.

WE regret to notice the death, at the age of 71, of Dr. Samuel Gee, consulting physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital for many years. Dr. Gee put his experience into two notable books, 'Auscultation and Percussion' and 'Medical Lectures and Aphorisms.'

WITH regard to the threatened loss of this year's cotton in the Punjab, the authorities cannot claim that they were misled by the Government Entomologist. He warned them that, in the face of the cold weather of last winter, the ichneumon-flies, that live parasitically on the boll-worm, would be wanting this year. His prophecy has now been justified.

THE appointment of a State Committee on the Hygienic Aspects of Illumination by the Minister of the Interior in France is dealt with in the current number of *The Illuminating Engineer*. Such questions as the cause of the prevalence of short sight and defects of vision, the amount of illumination requisite for various purposes, the best means of testing, determining, and measuring illumination in practice, &c., are to be discussed by this Commission, and its representative character may be judged from the list of members, which includes eminent oculists, gas and electrical engineers, and inspectors of factories.

LAST month was the sunniest July on record at Greenwich, 334.3 hours of sunshine being registered. Before that the sunniest month since the register began was May, 1909, when 325.9 hours were recorded, which, the shorter time during which the sun was above the horizon being taken into account, slightly exceeded the percentage for last month.

In July the temperature rose above 90° on three days, viz., on the 21st, 22nd, and 28th, on which occasions it reached 93°.9, 95°.6, and 91°.9 respectively. The reading on the 22nd (95°.6) had only twice been exceeded at Greenwich, viz., on the same day in 1868, when it reached 96°.6; and on the 15th of the month in 1881, when 97°.1 was recorded. A maximum of or above 80° was reached last month on 19 days; there was the same number in July, 1852; 20 in that month in 1868, and 21 in 1859.

FOUR comets are in view now, one of which is visible, but not conspicuous, to the naked eye.

Wolf's periodic comet (*a*, 1911) is a faint object, and is receding from the earth, but will not reach perihelion until about February 24th next year.

Kiess's comet (*b*, 1911) passed its perihelion on June 30th, and is now about equal to a star of the fourth magnitude. It is in the constellation Aries, and visible in the early morning, but is moving in a south-westerly direction, and will enter Pisces next week. It will be nearest the earth, and at its brightest, on the 17th inst., when it will be best seen in the southern hemisphere. The elements show a great similarity to those of comet I., 1790, which was only observed on four days, so that its elements are not very accurately known.

Brooks's new comet (*c*, 1911) will not be in perihelion until November 9th, and will be nearest the earth about the same time, so that it may soon after that date become faintly visible to the naked eye. The Rev.

T. E. R. Phillips of Ashtead, Surrey, describes it on the 3rd inst. as "a large nebula with very little trace of a nucleus."

Encke's periodical comet (*d*, 1911) is calculated to pass its perihelion on the 19th inst. It is now in the constellation Leo, and will pass into Virgo at the end of the month, after which its apparent place will be in the southern hemisphere.

M. BÉLOPOLSKY of Palkowa has been repeating his investigations with a view to determine the duration of the rotation of Venus by means of the displacement of the lines in its spectrum, and has also, as a verification of the method, applied it to Mars, the rotation of which is exactly known. The value thus found for that of Venus amounts to a period of about 1.44 days, slightly less than that of Mars.

ANOTHER small planet (not previously announced) was discovered by Mr. H. E. Wood at the Transvaal Observatory, Johannesburg, on May 25th. One announced at Heidelberg on April 18th turns out to be identical with No. 109, discovered in 1869, and afterwards named Felicitas.

Two new variable stars (both very faint) of short period have been discovered at Johannesburg, by Mr. Innes (Director) and Mr. Wood respectively. They will be reckoned in a general list as var. 36 and 37, 1911, Libræ.

### FINE ARTS

#### THE SANCTUARY OF MEN ASKAENOS AT ANTIOCH.

A MOST interesting and important discovery, which will hereafter throw much light on the religion of Asia Minor, fell to our lot this year at Pisidian Antioch. We found the holy place of Men Askaenos on the summit of a mountain fully 5,000 ft. above sea-level, about four miles east of Yalowadj, and about the same distance south-east of the ancient city. There was no temple, but only a great altar about 66 ft. by 41 ft., within an open oblong space about 241 ft. by 136 ft., surrounded by a wall 5 ft. thick. Both the altar and the wall are built of stones cut from the mountain; and the quarries are close by on the southern brow. Prof. Sterrett, who explored Antioch with admirable care and thoroughness, ascended the mountain, hearing that there were ruins on it: he saw the quarries, but he must have been taken by his guide to the wrong peak, for he reports in his book 'The Wolfe Expedition' that there are no ruins there. Fortunately, we did not observe this statement until after the discovery had been made; otherwise it is probable that we should have been deterred from following up the report, which we also heard. I must confess that I had little hope that there would be anything more than a ruined church, similar to those that are found on a hundred mountains in Asia Minor, when a saint and a church were substituted for the old god of the high hill; but Mr. Calder of B.N.C. and Miss Hardie of Newnham College persisted in following up the clue, and were rewarded by discovering not only the hieron, but also a theatre close by, and a church beside a fountain about 200 yards away. The church was built of stones taken from the hieron, and one at least of the stones



in it bears the old pagan dedicatory inscription to Men Askaēnos. The theatre probably served for the games which were celebrated in honour of the god, and which are mentioned in an inscription as occurring *diebus festis Luna*. Probably the term "theatre" is inaccurate: owing to the length of the sides, it approximates to a very small stadium with only one end built and the other open.

The estates of Men Askaēnos are described by Strabo as very extensive. They were in all probability appropriated by the Greek kings; and when Antioch was set free by the Romans in 189 B.C. the property doubtless reverted to the god. Amyntas, King of Galatia, was made lord also of Antioch and Apollonia; and he seems to have taken possession of the estates, for Augustus, who had constituted himself heir to Amyntas, possessed the whole property of the god. The sanctuary of the god was not suppressed (though Strabo's words might readily, by an interpretation which cannot be justified, be taken to mean that); some income was devoted to its maintenance, and managed by a *Curator arce sanctuarii*, and the priests of Dionysus who occur in inscriptions may perhaps be regarded as priests of Men. The priesthood was suppressed, and, according to my conjecture the office was vested in the Procurator who managed the Imperial estates.

The management of those vast Imperial estates has been investigated in my 'Studies in the History of the Eastern Roman Provinces,' pp. 305-77; and the theory which is there set forth on this subject has been accepted entirely by Rostowzew in his 'Geschichte des römischen Kolonats.'

The inscriptions found at the hieron throw no light on this subject as yet; but on another rather bold conjecture they cast a flood of light. In the former set of inscriptions, which were treated in the 'Studies,' the strange participle *τεκμορεύσας* occurred once. Starting from this verb, which was evidently a new coinage, I argued that on the Antiochian Imperial estates the cultivators were formed into an association to uphold the State religion and put down Christianity; that Antioch was thus made a centre of the pagan revival and the anti-Christian movement; and that the Christians, if they wished to avoid persecution (such as befell Bishop Eugenius in his early years, according to the epitaph on his rediscovered sarcophagus), had to perform the ceremony of compliance with the forms of this association. The ceremony was expressed by this newly invented word *τεκμορεύειν*. Such was the theory which I proposed, and which has, as yet, not found any declared adherent. Some friends, for whose scholarship and ability I entertain the most profound respect (as all the world does), pointed out in letters that the verb *τεκμορεύειν* depended on my reading of an inscription so faint that other copyists had not deciphered the word; and that, even admitting the correctness of my reading, it might indicate the holding of an office in the association. There could be no answer to these criticisms; they were quite natural and justifiable; the conjecture was bold, and the reading of an otherwise unknown verb might depend on an error of engraver or copyist.

All doubt as to the verb has been set at rest by the inscriptions found at the hieron. One of the long walls of the precinct is covered with votive inscriptions, of which we were able to copy about 70, and many more remain beneath the accumulated soil and stones. Those which we saw belong to the late Roman period, towards A.D. 300, and the participle *τεκμορεύσας* occurs frequently—about thirteen times in all. The

act indicated by this verb was of the nature of expiation, because in one case the word *ἀμαρτάνων* precedes it. In several cases the plural of the participle is used. One case is typical: *Λ. Αντιόχου καὶ Αντιόχου ἀδελφῶς καὶ Μάξιμα ἀδελφῆ μετὰ τέκνων καὶ θρεπτῶν τεκμορεύσαντες Μηνὶ Ἀσκαηνῷ εὐχὴν*. Here two brothers and a sister with children and foster-children (foundlings?) after performing the act called *τεκμορεύειν*, pay a vow to Men Askaēnos. In this and in some other cases one is reminded of the conversion of entire households to Christianity, such as those of Lydia and the jailer at Philippi. I have elsewhere pointed out that the pagan revival was modelled in many details on Christian custom. Why the name of the first brother is expressed only by an initial letter I cannot explain; but the household was evidently one of those large families where father and married children all resided together, as in Armenian households at the present day. This old Phrygian custom is described in several parts of the 'Studies in the History of the Eastern Provinces' (see index under 'Religious Law: Household').

This slight outline will give some idea of the knowledge that is to be gained by excavation. It is evident that the hieron has remained in the state in which it was left by the Christians when they destroyed it in the fourth century. In it, when it is cleared down to the rock, will be found relics illustrating the religion of Men Askaēnos from the time of its foundation until its destruction by the Christians. No other primeval sanctuary on a mountain top, dedicated to a known god and famous throughout Asia Minor, has ever been found. At Pessinus and at Comana, either Pontic or Cappadocian, there were cults equally famous and wealthy; but in none of those cases can we tell exactly where the central point of the cult was situated, for the ruins are extensive. At Antioch we can trace the sacred way winding up the mountain; it is marked partly by the road-bed, partly by the votive reliefs on the rocks. The wall of the sacred precinct still stands to a certain height, covered with votive dedications to Men Askaēnos. The church, built of stones from the hieron, is valuable as an example of fourth-century ecclesiastical architecture. To excavate the theatre also would be an important work, though it belongs only to the Hellenistic or the Roman period; and the work would be much more expensive here, as the theatre lies in a hollow surrounded by higher ground, and is therefore more deeply buried by soil washed down. No other small site in Asia Minor is so promising as this. There are great sites whose excavations are likely to yield great results; but the digging must be on a large scale, lasting through a series of years, and costing many thousands of pounds. Here the site is small; the accumulation of soil cannot be great on the hieron, which stands on a flattened peak. I doubt if the depth of soil anywhere inside the hieron can be more than 12 ft., and in some places the rock is near the surface; but the ground around should be examined as carefully as the soil inside, and especially the tract between the precinct of the hieron and the end of the theatre, a distance of about 70 yards, sloping steeply down from a point near the precinct wall.

The best season for excavation begins not earlier than the middle of June. July and August are excellent. Heavy rain often falls through June in and round Antioch: the lofty Sultan Dagh, close on the north-east, is a rain-bringer. The city is famous in modern times for its healthy climate and

fine water; and at the lofty hieron the heat is great only in the sunshine; even in July the nights are always cool, and even cold. This season has the advantage that the excavators could probably get the services of some of the skilled workmen from other places, e.g., from the American diggings at Sardis, which usually stop about the end of June (in the present year about the middle of June). There would be some expenditure before all the apparatus and camp could be transported to this remote spot, far from railways; and the cost of living at a distance of four miles from the nearest habitation would be greater than usual in Turkey. It would, however, be lamentable if the opportunity of excavating this great centre of early Anatolian religion were lost in England, and allowed to pass into other hands.

Waddington's conjecture that in the text of Strabo the epithet *Arkaikos*, applied to the Antiochian Men, is corrupted from *Askaios*, is fully justified by the 70 votive inscriptions, where the title is always *Askaēnos*. The only doubt is whether Strabo may not have written *Askaios*, for a metrical inscription found in the modern town is addressed *Ἀσκαίῳ μεδόντι*. *Askaia* was evidently the plain, beautiful and fertile, that stretches from the mountain to the Limnai, 12 or 15 miles away.

W. M. RAMSAY.

#### COPYRIGHT IN ARCHITECTURE.

THE discussions of Parliament on the new Copyright Bill are not yet at an end, but it seems likely that the Bill will become law without serious amendment. The inclusion of Architecture among the subjects receiving protective copyright is a new departure in this country, and is due to the action of the Royal Institute of British Architects on the occasion of the Diplomatic Conference which met in Berlin in 1908 to deal with the proposals for revising the Convention of Berne. The British Foreign Office, in consequence of the action of the Royal Institute, withdrew its previous opposition to the right of Architecture to protective copyright, and adopted the views of the other signatory countries.

As the law stands at present, no property exists in the design of a building, whether executed or not, and neither the architect nor the building owner can prevent unauthorized reproductions of the design. Also, the building owner can on the completion of the building claim possession of all the drawings and designs prepared by the architect for the carrying out of the work. Under the new Bill all rights to repeat or reproduce his work will be vested in the architect as from the moment of its first production, whether in the form of a drawing or a building; it will, however, be necessary for the architect to mention, when arranging the terms of his remuneration, that "all copyright is reserved" if he wishes to retain it. The duration of the copyright will be for the author's life and 50 years after, this being the term settled by the Berne Convention for all countries.

Such, briefly stated, are the facts, and it is obvious that the impending change is more than a novelty: it contains the germ of distracting, if not destructive elements which may seriously affect the natural and happy development of Architecture.

Those who look upon Architecture as a lucrative profession are no doubt congratulating themselves that their work is about to receive official recognition among

the arts. If Architecture is a business and nothing else, there is much to be said for an Act of Parliament that will put a stop to the petty pilfering of other men's ideas, and define the position of the employer and the architect. If, on the other hand, Architecture is a fine art, reviving somewhat after the evil days following on the too rapid evolution of new social elements which in the last century nearly overwhelmed the arts and handicrafts, this departure is to be deplored. It is not difficult to understand why there has been so little opposition to this section of the new Bill: those capable of appreciating its significance are a small minority, either unconscious of what is taking place or lacking the instinct or capacity for effective exposition.

To illustrate the tendency of such legislation it will suffice to point to the great periods in the history of Architecture. Every architect or craftsman of Greece or Rome, of Gothic or of the Renaissance, worked with eagerness on the newest idea, the last development of his art, and handed it back to its author or on to posterity to be developed and improved. Had there been a law of protective copyright, we should not possess the heritage of Classic, of Mediæval, of Renaissance days. The English school of modern architects, famous all over the world for domestic architecture, study each other's latest work with zeal and honesty, accepting each advance with delight, working on each other's successes, and handing them back to their authors to be improved again. This is the natural and happy course of development, and it will, if this Bill passes into law in its present form, be endangered, if it does not become impossible. The harvest will be not to Architecture, but to the litigious person and the lawyers. Individuality is a different attribute from originality:—

"Something of the blossoming of the aloe is, indeed, an element in all true works of art. That they shall excite or surprise us is indispensable..... that they shall give pleasure and exert a charm over us is indispensable too; and this strangeness must be sweet also—a lovely strangeness."

Thus wrote Walter Pater of qualities, the source of which it is now proposed to submit to the judgment of a court of law and a jury of laymen.

ARCHITECT.

#### SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEY held their last sale of drawings and engravings for this season on July 31st and two following days. The total of the three days' sale amounted to 2,082*l.* 1*l.* 6*d.* Some of the best prices were as follows:—

D. Y. Cameron, Craigievar, signed, 55*l.* After Morland, Feeding the Pigs, by J. R. Smith, printed in colours, 56*l.*; and The Return from the Market, also by Smith, 50*l.* After Hoppner, Elizabeth, Countess of Mexborough, by W. Ward, the early state in the circle, 52*l.* Rembrandt, etching of Village with a Square Tower, from the Mariette Collection, 70*l.*

#### Fine Art Gossip.

THE editors of *The Burlington Magazine* this month express their dissatisfaction at the various forms of art which have been evoked by a noteworthy year. The unveiling of the Memorial to Queen Victoria "certainly failed to add a great work of art to the important monuments of the world," while the Committee in charge of the Memorial to King Edward "has come to the surprising decision to place the memorial at the Piccadilly end of the new broad walk which leads to the Victoria Memorial."

*The Burlington* had stated that "the choice of Mr. Bertram McKennal, A.R.A., might prove justifiable, even in a national competition"; but this statement has now to be modified in view of the results of that artist's work.

The new postage-stamps have no friends, and the way in which the press as a whole has given expression to the general dissatisfaction may, we hope, be a sign of the awakening of an artistic conscience in the nation. If that wonder is achieved, the credit for it will be largely due to the outspoken comments of *The Burlington*, which has always been ready to protest against the spirit of commerce and the triumphant Philistine.

IN *The Morning Post* of Monday last Mr. Robert C. Witt joins the fray started by the "discovery" which purports to revise the authorship of the 'Mill.' Correspondence on the subject is closed for the present, but, as "the learned and indefatigable secretary of the National Art-Collections Fund," Mr. Witt is accorded the courtesy of an editorial reply. From this we gather that revelations concerning the alleged evidence are to be expected next October, and that "in columns that will perhaps claim more of Mr. Witt's regard" than *The Morning Post*. Reference is, we presume, made to *The Burlington Magazine*.

The contention of our last week's correspondent, to the effect that it would have been more seemly for *The Morning Post* to defer comment on so grave or so enlightening a matter until the alleged evidence came to hand, seems reasonable.

SOME interesting fragments of wall-paintings in the desecrated church of the Carmelites at Mayence (a building which has for years been used as a warehouse, but is now to be converted into a museum) are being copied, under the direction of Prof. Neeb, for reproduction in 'Hessische Kunstdenkmäler (Kreis Mainz).' The large compositions on the east wall of the south aisle represent, on the one side of what was once a window, the Death of the Virgin, with the Apostles grouped round the death-bed; the donors kneel in front, and above is Christ in glory, receiving the soul in the form of a child. On the opposite side are episodes from the history of St. Catherine, the upper portions fairly well preserved, the lower entirely destroyed, and here outlines of an earlier series—remarkably fine in composition—were found, dealing with the history of the same saint. The church was built c. 1404, and this early cycle of paintings evidently belongs to the first decades of the fifteenth century. At some period in the first half of that century these early paintings were covered by another series of the history of St. Catherine, and to the same period belongs the composition of the Death of the Virgin.

All these paintings have been copied with great skill and patience by Herr Velte and his assistant; the copies were exhibited for a short time in the Museum, together with a copy of a Madonna and Child from one of the pillars, with the donor (Claus von Ortenberg) and two Carmelite monks.

A number of other paintings concealed by whitewash have been brought to light in different parts of the building, but the most important discovery has been that of a St. Ursula and her Virgins walled up in a niche beneath the series of St. Catherine, a highly attractive composition in an admirable state of preservation. The grace of some of the figures, the charm of expression, and the delicate, almost miniature-like execution, readily recall the well-known 'Himmelsgarten' in the Historical

Museum at Frankfurt. In type, however, the little figures in the wall-painting seem to belong to the Lower rather than to the Central Rhine. The composition is to be reproduced without delay.

THE distinguished sculptor Prof. Reinhold Begas, whose death at the age of 80 (he celebrated his birthday last month) is announced from Berlin, sprang from a family of artists. His father enjoyed a considerable reputation as an historical and portrait painter. Of his four sons, who all had artistic power, Reinhold was the most distinguished. He was a pupil of Wichmann and Rauch, but his romantic tendencies soon gave his talents another direction than the purely classical, and a journey to Rome, where he fell under the spell of Michelangelo, confirmed him in his views. He won the prize offered in Berlin for a statue of Schiller, and from that time rapidly grew in popular favour, and may be said to have founded a school of sculpture. A number of monuments and statues in Berlin and Potsdam, such as the National Monument to William I., the Bismarck Monument, and many of the statues in the Siegesallee, are his work. The reaction which usually follows a period of admiration set in in his later years, and his works were mercilessly criticized. It is at present too soon for his place in the history of German art to be determined.

THE death at Ouchy is announced of M. René Binet, the architect, at the age of 44 years. He was a native of Sens, and studied architecture at the École des Beaux-Arts. He contributed a good deal to the Exhibition of 1900, his most notable work being the entrance at the Cours la Reine, which was generally admired. He designed the Maison des Comédiens at Pont-aux-Dames. In addition to his architectural work he was a clever artist in water colours, and some of his drawings are reproduced in M. Pierre de Nolhac's book on Versailles.

MESSRS. METHUEN'S new books this autumn will include in "The Connoisseur's Library" 'Etchings,' by Mr. Frederick Wedmore, 'Wood Sculpture,' by Mr. Alfred Maskell, and 'Illuminated Manuscripts,' by Mr. J. A. Herbert; and in the 'Classics of Art' 'Rembrandt's Etchings,' by Mr. Arthur M. Hind, and 'The Art of the Romans,' by Mr. H. B. Walters.

Mr. John Ward is publishing two volumes in "The Antiquary's Books," 'The Roman Era in Britain' and 'Roman-British Buildings and Earthworks,' which together ought to afford a good conspectus of a period concerning which recent research has added much information.

#### EXHIBITIONS.

SAT. (Aug. 12).—Summer Exhibition of Paintings and Water-Colours, Fine-Art Society.

#### MUSIC

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Dr. Henry Coward. By J. A. Rodgers. (John Lane).—The author is right in stating that his record of Dr. Coward should prove a stimulus to many a struggling youth, "feeling the impulse of achievement stirring within him." The story of this man, who at the age of eight was apprenticed to his uncle, a cutler, and worked earnestly at that trade for twelve years, and, as the prizes which he won at exhibitions proved,



successfully; the courage with which he left the workman's bench to serve for three years as a pupil-teacher; and the final determination to devote himself to music and become a choral conductor, and, as time showed, a remarkable one—all this told in a clear, concise manner by Mr. Rodgers, should be read, even by the general public, with interest; but only those who feel the "impulse of achievement" will profit thereby. Worldly success is often esteemed a mere matter of luck, and so it is at times; but to win reputation and maintain it in any branch of art nearly always demands hard work, enthusiasm, and, as our author says of Dr. Coward, "implicit self-belief."

Dr. Coward's fame as a conductor dates from 1876, when "The Sheffield Choir," now known as "The Sheffield Musical Union," was organized, and his wonderful work as chorus-master at the Sheffield Musical Festivals, which began in 1895, have rendered his name and that of the Festival Choir celebrated at home and abroad. In 1900 Dr. Coward's engagements became so numerous that he resigned his post as Festival conductor. Since then he has travelled with his "Musical Union" choir to Germany and Canada, while at the present time he has nearly completed the "Round the World Tour" organized by Dr. C. A. E. Harriess.

The shortest chapter in the book deals with Dr. Coward as composer. Mr. Rodgers speaks quite frankly: "The many-sided man does not successfully encompass the composition of extended works." He, however, can and does praise him as a writer of effective part-songs, glees, and hymn tunes.

*Voice and its Natural Development.* By Herbert Jennings. (George Allen.)—When the number of voice-trainers and of pupils in England at the present day is considered, the result is not satisfactory. Some think it is the fault of the English language. Our author remarks that the English tongue is often heard to the greatest advantage from the lips of educated foreigners, and he gives the reason. They may have a foreign accent, but they pay more attention to the formation of vowels. On the opera stage and concert platform the indistinct articulation of most English singers is conspicuous, says Mr. Jennings, and this is a fact beyond dispute; they are principally occupied with the mere production of tone. In a recently published book on 'Speaking and Singing,' Luigi Parisotti refers to the fundamental principle of the old Italian school, "Who speaks well sings well," and our author remarks that children are taught grammar, etymology, and syntax, but not the science of speech with regard to phonation of vowels, and surd and sonant consonants. Again, at the earliest and most impressionable age many are left to the guardianship of nurserymaids uneducated in their own language, and therefore absorb and store up in their memory impure vowel-sounds, which form the basis of musical diction.

Much stress is laid on the standing position of speaker or singer: if the chest is naturally developed, the abdomen must contract; if the head is properly poised, the knees will properly stiffen, and the upper and lower bones of the leg act as one, thus giving proper support to the weight of the body. Pictures of wrong and right standing, and reference to animals with their prominent chest, contracted abdomen, and strong neck muscles, help to enforce the writer's argument.

Chap. v., on 'Tone and its Cultivation,' is practical. Attention is called to the

common fault of public speakers of raising the pitch of the voice in order that it may become audible at a distance. The result is that it becomes shrill and unpleasant, while the speaker suffers from the additional strain. And this, of course, is equally true of singers. The author supplies phonation exercises, which have to be practised at normal or natural pitch, and then a tone and two tones lower, because the lower register, if exercised, gives resonance to the voice. Occupation, temper, health, &c., affect the pitch, so much so that "many speakers never use their normal voice." Mr. Jennings gives a practical example of one feature of London which has tended to raise the pitch of the voice, namely, "the deafening roar of traffic during the last decade," and he might have added the noise of underground trains.

Several chapters are devoted to public speaking, in which very good advice is given. Of the final chapter we should like to say just a word or two. It contains advice intended for public speakers who have not had much experience. One or two of the hints as to what should be avoided have faulty sentences by way of illustration; but more would have been useful. It is stated that much good will result from listening to able and eloquent speakers, and reading the best writers and stylists. If only a student has individuality, even though latent, he will derive the greatest good from such a course; but it will not profit students who merely try in parrot fashion to imitate. It was by careful study of the works of their great predecessors, and even at times imitating them, that Bach, Beethoven, and Wagner strengthened their individuality; and the same is equally true of great writers.

*Folk-Songs of Many Lands.* Collected by J. Spencer Curwen. (Curwen & Sons.)—Folk-songs of all countries are welcome. There is in them irresistible freshness and charm; moreover, all great composers have shown their love for them both in their letters and in their music; and the names of Haydn, Beethoven, Schubert, and Brahms specially come to one's memory. Beethoven by the way, in a letter to Simrock, gives two Austrian folk-songs, and remarks that "a folk-song hunt is better than a man hunt." He also offers to send many more.

The selection of songs in the present collection is excellent, and so are the clever accompaniments by Mr. Percy E. Fletcher. In his Preface the editor expresses his disbelief in the "communal" origin of folk-songs, i.e., that they were "built up by a succession of singers, originating nowhere, bearing no name, impersonal and evolved." We cannot, however, help thinking that the numerous variants of old songs, and the tales told of groups of singers in the East, one starting a melody, the others gradually improving it, point to a communal origin. Burns once wrote to Thomson: "Whatever Mr. Pleyel does, let him not alter one iota of the original Scots airs." But how could Burns be sure that he had the original forms?

### Musical Gossip.

MESSRS. METHUEN are publishing this autumn 'Jimmy Glover—His Book,' which gives the reminiscences of the well-known master of music at Drury Lane for twenty years. Mr. Glover has many interests besides music, having been associated with Fenianism, journalism, and municipal life.

THE Beethoven letter published in *Die Musik*, to which reference was made in our last issue, again raises the question as to whom the well-known love-letter (in three sections) was addressed. This new letter—where it was found is not stated—is headed "July 8th, afternoon," and begins: "My letter has gone—I posted it only yesterday." Moreover, as Beethoven expresses deep regret for his previous sorrowful letter, these statements point convincingly, we believe, to the fact that the new one refers to the same period and the same person as the old one. Herr Bekker is justified in saying that it will be so considered until a letter written by Beethoven on July 7th of some other year is forthcoming, and one, moreover which will account for the deep regret expressed in this letter of July 8th.

The old discussion will be renewed, because Herr Bekker believes that there are two things in this new letter which make it still more likely that Schindler, who asserted that the old letter was addressed to Countess Giulietta Guicciardi, was right. Thayer was originally of the same opinion, though he afterwards changed his mind. Beethoven refers to the lady's "proud relations, who perhaps look down on me"; but this, Herr Bekker admits, still leaves open the question whether the lady was the Countess Guicciardi or Countess Therese v. Brunswick. He, however, thinks this sentence disposes of Magdalene Willmann Therese Malfatti, and Amalie Sebald, who have been selected by various writers as the "Immortal Beloved."

But there are four bars of a melody over which are written "Ich liebe Dich von ganzem Herzen, ich liebe Dich allein, ja," and this music furnishes—so thinks Herr Bekker—a clue to the year in which the letter was written. These four bars are taken, note for note, from the final movement of Beethoven's Quintet in c (Op. 29). "A fairly good theme occurred to me," says the composer, "and this is how it begins," after which follow melody and words. In 1801 Beethoven, as we know from his own statement, was working at that Quintet, and in that year July 6th fell on a Monday.

Herr Bekker believes we may count on other letters being discovered. The first three-part letter was found among Beethoven's papers immediately after his death, and it is generally thought that, when the attachment had run its course, Beethoven's letter was returned to him. But this new letter was not with it. "It is scarcely likely," says Herr Bekker, "that the correspondence between the two lovers was confined to these two letters." Does he perchance know that other letters are in existence?

In last Saturday's number of *Le Ménestrel* M. Tiersot publishes an interesting letter from Berlioz to Liszt, to show the interest which the former took in the Bibliothèque du Conservatoire. Berlioz states that he had written (his letter is dated December 13th, 1858) to the "ministre d'État" about modern scores which the Bibliothèque budget would not enable him to acquire. To his astonishment the minister granted 3,000 francs. Berlioz therefore asks Liszt to name his works published in full score, and likewise those of Schumann.

That letter brought to the Paris Library the Symphonic Poems and sacred compositions of Liszt; the scenes from 'Faust,' 'Manfred,' and 'Paradise and the Peri' of Schumann; also the early operas of Wagner.

## DRAMA

*Jahrbuch der Deutschen Shakespeare-Gesellschaft.* Herausgegeben von Alois Brandl und Max Förster. Vol. XLVII. (Berlin-Schöneberg, Langenscheidtsche Verlagsbuchhandlung.)

THE 'Jahrbuch' is now well established, and ought not to be neglected by any serious student of Shakespeare, for it always brings before readers some solid and valuable research concerning the poet whom Germany has long taken to her heart. It offers, too, a chance of publication to writers perhaps devoid of the talents which catch the crowd, but still contributing more of value concerning a period and a life shrouded in many ways in darkness than a dozen clever composers of inferential biography. We now want facts about Shakespeare and the Elizabethan age, not pretty theories, or moralizings, or epigrams.

The 'Jahrbuch' is always careful in its conclusions, being the work of well-equipped scholars, and this year's issue has a special interest for us. It contains as frontispiece an excellent portrait of Furnivall, whose brightness and indefatigable enthusiasm are well hit off in a notice of his life by Prof. Max Förster of Leipsic. Furnivall's unselfishness is also rightly emphasized, and if, as was once said, "he always loved a row," the joy of battle was part of his extraordinary vigour. To complete the picture, we might add that his temper was uncertain, and his system of spelling a cause of trouble to those anxious to bring his wide knowledge before the more intelligent part of the public. He was made a Doctor in Berlin in 1885, five years before his own country gave him a similar honour. That is not surprising to those who follow the course of such awards, but worth mentioning, since our academic authorities to-day seem strangely biased by the idea of rewarding notable persons in the world at large rather than scholars of genuine achievement. The world already idolizes sufficiently its popular figures; and its casual judgments need correction, not endorsement.

This number also includes a notice of Josef Kainz (1858-1910), whose personality on the German stage had attained a commanding importance, and who is said to have derived his technique from two actors—Lewinsky and Fritz Krastel—notable in different styles. An elaborate summary is supplied of the way in which he played Hamlet and Richard II.

Mr. W. J. Lawrence follows with a well-"documented" article in English on 'The Evolution and Influence of the Elizabethan Playhouse,' a subject too involved in controversy to be treated within our space. The 'Chronological List of Elizabethan, and quasi-Elizabethan, Play-

houses (1576-1663)' should be useful for reference.

Dr. Otto L. Jiriczek makes a thorough examination of 'Der Elisabethanische Horaz,' which means the first English versions or perversions of Horace by Thomas Drant, in 1566 and the following year. It is pointed out that the 'Ars Poetica' played a great part in the poetical theory of the Elizabethans; and we note that the translators of the Authorized Version of 1611 did not disdain to quote in their Preface the same profane but excellent manual of literary criticism. As a strenuous theologian Drant made Horace edifying, and paraphrased rather than translated him, finding him much more difficult than "the Greeke Homer," and combining the Satires with 'The Wailings of the Prophet Hieremias,' an incongruous proceeding like that of Raleigh, who turned the amatory dialogue of "Donec gratus eram tibi" into one between the Deity and the Soul! The beginning of the 'Midsummer Night's Dream' has long been supposed to owe a phrase to Drant's rendering of the first Epistle of Horace, but the similarity of phrasing is not to our mind decisive.

Amongst other articles are one in English by Louise B. Morgan on 'The Latin University Drama,' and another, with two illustrations, by Dr. Brandl, 'Zu "Shakespeares Totenmaske" und "Ben Jonsons Totenbild."' The so-called "Kesselstadt Death-mask" is in question, which was the subject last year of a monograph by Dr. Wislicenus. The pedigree of this representation, which was found in a second-hand dealer's shop in Mayence amongst rags and rubbish, is highly unsatisfactory, and the majority of scholars will, we think, agree with Dr. Brandl that it cannot, as Dr. Wislicenus holds, be considered "genuine beyond all doubt." "Many weak reasons do not make a strong one, and a hundred possibilities form no likelihood," is a sound summary of the arguments brought forward. Attractive as this death-mask is in comparison with the Droeshout representations, it is no more worthy of credence than the lively D'Avenant bust.

Among the 'Lesser Communications' we find Bottom's short form "Ercles" paralleled in Studley's translation of Seneca, and a note concerning the classical source of the last two Sonnets, traced by commentators to a Latin rendering of a Greek epigram by Marianus. M. J. Wolff of Berlin now points out that the epigram had also been translated into Italian by 1539.

Among the summaries (which form a convenient guide to a great deal of material in fugitive publications) and reviews will be found statistics concerning the performances of Shakespeare—mainly on the German stage and in a few other foreign places, such as Posen—in 1910. It seems that 189 theatrical companies have given 1,220 performances of 24 of the plays: 66 companies have performed 'Hamlet,' which is at the top of the list, followed by 'The Taming of the Shrew,'

'Othello,' and 'The Merchant of Venice.' 'Hamlet' has of recent years been the one play which always succeeds in this country, perhaps because it affords such opportunities for varying interpretations; or is it merely because the public recognizes with pleasure in many familiar phrases that it has been Shakespearean without knowing it?

## Dramatic Gossip.

THE death at the age of 63 is announced from Vienna of Otto Franz Leitenberger, author of a number of dramas that were repeatedly put on the stage, and of several volumes of charming stories for the young, among them 'Hansel am Weg,' 'Schwalben,' and 'Aus der Fabelwelt.' He was a journalist of note, and one of the leading members of the editorial staff of *Das Vaterland*, the foremost Roman Catholic Conservative organ in Vienna.

THE successor to 'The Arcadians' at the Shaftesbury is to be a new Japanese play, which is evidently "musical comedy," as two authors, two musical composers, and a writer of "lyrics" are concerned in it. Why the average author is unable to compose the songs described as "lyrics" we cannot imagine, for they do not put any great strain either on invention or metrical faculty. There seems ample occasion for Gilbertian musings on the present crisis, and it is to be hoped that "musical comedy" may not be wholly confined in future to the special sort of it which holds the field.

THE generation now growing up has at least a chance of earlier training than its predecessors. We noticed recently the Dramatic Readers by Augusta Stevenson published by Messrs. Harrap; and Messrs. Cassell include in their announcements 'Plays for Young People,' by Frances Helen Harris, which have an historical setting and hints about scenery and costume.

'MACBETH,' edited by Mr. H. Cunningham is promised this season in "The Arden Shakespeare" of Messrs. Methuen, a series which has won the gratitude of students by its thoroughness.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A. G.—C. B.—L. G.—R. N. R.—W. T. H.—F. H. D. L.—E.—Received.

E. B.—M. W.—Many thanks.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

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AND

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NOTES:—The Water Supply of London in 1641—Quotations in Jeremy Taylor—Chesham Bois Inscrup-  
 tions—Great Fosters, Egham—"Plump" in Voting—"Bed of roses"—Avignon: Old Railway  
 Notice—T. R. Malthus—Turton=Gordon.

QUERIES:—"Theatregoer"—Horses' Ghosts—"De La" in English Surnames—"Testaments Eborac-  
 ensia"—James Holworthy, Artist—Indian Queens, Place-Name—Stonehenge: "The Birth of  
 Merlin"—Water-Colour Artists—Miss Hickey, Burke, and Reynolds—Rev. Phocion Henley—  
 "Vive la Belge"—Washington Irving's 'Sketch-Book'—Fox and Knot Street—Fort Russell,  
 Hudson's Bay—Aldus Manutius—Timothy Alsop—Campbell the Scottish Giant—Aynescombe—  
 Morlena Fenwig.

REPLIES:—Municipal Records Printed—Longinus and St. Paul—"Gothamites"—Londoners—  
 "Giffa"—Halfacree—Apparition at Pirton—Princess Victoria's Visit to the Marquis of Anglesey  
 —King George V.'s Ancestors—Thermometer—Milky Way—Cuckoo Rimes—The Cuckoo and  
 its Call—Gray's "Elegy"—Authors Wanted—"Tout comprendre"—Elector Palatine c. 1685—  
 Dumbleton—Caracciolo Family—"Tweedside"—Board of Green Cloth—"Water-suchy"—Spider  
 Stories—Saint Just—Corrie Bhreathan—Grinling Gibbons—Daniel Horry—Deer-Leaps—Royal  
 Exchange—Sampson Family—Irish Schoolboys—"Wimple"—Mummy used as Paint.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"The Veddas"—"The National Review"—"The Burlington Magazine."  
 Booksellers' Catalogues.

## LAST WEEK'S NUMBER (August 5) CONTAINS—

NOTES:—William Makepeace Thackeray—Gally Knight: "Ipecacuanha" in Verses—Cromwelliana  
 —The Pope's Position at Holy Communion—Dr. Johnson in Scotland—William Ashby,  
 Ambassador to Scotland—Celtic Legend of the Crucifixion—Gounod and Alphonse Karr at Saint  
 Raphaël—"Terrapin": Proposed Etymology—Early Printed Book in Suffolk—"Watching how  
 the cat jumps."

QUERIES:—"The King's Turnspit is a Member of Parliament"—Duke of Wellington's First School  
 —"Napoleon and the English Sailor"—Capt. D. Mahony: Capt. S. Kingston—Channel  
 Tunnel and Mr. Gladstone—Isaac Newton—"Meteor Flag"—"Blue Peter": "Blue fish"  
 —Misses Dennett—Shetland Words—Emerson: "Mr. Crump's whim"—Authors of Quotations  
 Wanted—J. Hook—T. Hooker—R. Huck—W. Hughes—French Peasant Drinking Song—Cowper  
 on Langford—"Paint the Lion"—"Fives Court": Tennis Court—John Darby—E. R. Hart—  
 Regiments at Maids—Comte de Pons.

REPLIES:—Sir Nicholas and John Arnold—Charles I.: 'Biblia Aurea'—Princess Victoria's Visit  
 to the Marquis of Anglesey—Battle on the Wey—"Castles in Spain"—Authors of Quotations  
 Wanted—Sir Andrew Hacket—"Swale," its Meanings—Senior Wranglers—Raikes Centenary  
 —Emerson and Heine in England—Spider Stories—Cardinal Allen's Arms—"Scavenger" and  
 "Scavenger"—E. Pugh—Genealogical Collections—Vatican Frescoes—The Burning of Moscow—  
 "Think it possible that you may be wrong"—Drawing the Organ—"Church Historians of  
 England"—Bullyvant: Buttivant—"Njb"—Sir Humphrey Cahoone—Guild of Clothiers—Skeat  
 on Derivations—"Make a long arm"—Lush: Lushington.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"A Scots Dialect Dictionary"—"Gothic Architecture in England and France"  
 —"The Cornhill"—"The Fortnightly."

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## THE NUMBER FOR July 29 CONTAINS—

NOTES:—"Punch," 1841-1911—Chaucer's 'Pardoner's Tale': African Analogue—Shakespeareans—  
 The Royal Standard—Dr. Edmond Halley's Marriage—"Fr." in Marriage Registers—American  
 Indian Place-Names—Millinery in 1911—"Tout comprendre c'est tout pardonner"—Proofs seen  
 by Elizabethan Authors—Archdeacon Plume and the 'D.N.B.'

QUERIES:—Thermometer—King George V.'s Ancestors—Knights Hospitallers in Kent—"Tweed-  
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